FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXXIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1851. [NO. 1756.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ Letters to the Editors must be post paid.☜

REGULAR LINE.

THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.

The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.

Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 20, 1851. 55-tf

FOR SALE.—A second-hand ENGINE, of fifteen horse power, in good working order. For further information, apply to the subscribers at Wilmington.

DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Jan. 16, 1851. 55-3wpd

NOTICE.

THE undersigned now offers for sale FIVE NEGROES,—a woman about 29 years of age, with her four children. The ages of her children vary from six years to three months.—Three of said children are boys. All fine healthy Negroes.

Any person wishing to buy Negroes of this kind, would do well to apply to me soon.

N. A. McLEAN,
Att'y for heirs of Daniel McLean.
Lumberton, Jan. 18, 1851. 55-2w

Garden Seeds—Growth of 1850.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE has just received and offers for sale, a large assortment of fresh and genuine Garden Seed, among which are the following kinds, viz:

Corn...sugar.
Beans...white kidney.
China red eye.
Early Mohawk.
Early Cranberry.
Peas...early Kent.
early Charlton
Pge white marrowfit.
early Washington.
Beets...French yellow sugar.
French white
long dark blood.
early Bassine.
early blood turnip.
early yellow.
Onions...white Portugal.
silver skin.
large red.
Carrots...early horn.
long orange.
large long white.
Cucumbers...early frame.
early cluster.
long green.
Watermelon
Muskmelon...nutmeg.
green citron.
pine apple.
Asparagus.
Lucerne.
Squash...winter crookneck.
scallop.
Turnip...long tancard.
ruta baga.
large Norfolk.
white Dutch.
Radish...scarlet.
long salmon.
white turnip.
scarlet turnip.
Vegetable Oyster.
Lettuce...white boston.
cabbage head.
white cross.
Cabbage...early York.
large York.
drumhead.
ox heart.
green globe savoy.
Cauliflower.
Celery...white solid.
Parsley...double curled.
Sage.
Egg Plant...purple.
Pepper...bell.
large sweet.
Tomato...large red.
yellow.
Red Clover.
Blue Grass.

These Seeds are from the establishment of Garretson, Long Island, and the Shakers of New Lebanon, N. Y.—Country merchants can be supplied with boxes of 200 papers at reduced prices.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 18, 1851. 55-4w

SCOTT & BALDWIN,

(*Successors to Scott, Keen & Co.*)

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

AND DEALERS IN

Gentlemen's Clothing, Ready-made,
OF THE FIRST QUALITY.

Also, a complete assortment of Gents' Dress Goods.

Market Street,

Jutsus Scott, }
O. S. Baldwin. } Wilmington, N. C.

Jan. 15, 1851. 55-y

New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store.

A. B. ALLEN & CO., 189 and 191 Water street, New York, have constantly on hand, the most extensive assortment of the best and latest Improved Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, and Field and Garden Seeds ever offered for sale in the United States; embracing every Implement, Machine, or Seed desirable for the Planter, Farmer, or Gardener. Also, Guano, Bone Dust, Poudrette, Plaster, &c.

GUANO.—We are in daily expectation of arrivals of Peruvian Guano. Those wishing to order, will do well to do so at the earliest moment.

A. B ALLEN & CO.,
New York Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water st.
Jan'y 15, 1851. 55-9wpd

Notice is hereby Given, to all whom it may concern, that hereafter, in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, the appeal docket will be taken up as soon as the Court is organized on Monday, and disposed of on that day. On Tuesday, the State docket will be taken up and disposed of; after which, the trial docket, for civil causes, will be regularly taken up.

It is also made a rule of the Court, that all applicants for license to retail spiritous liquors by the small measure in Cumberland County, shall notify the Clerk of their intention to apply, at least ten days before the sitting of the Court to which application shall be made; otherwise, license will not be granted.

J. McLAURIN, Clerk.
Jan'y 17, 1851. 55-6t

COUNTY CREDITORS.

All persons having claims against the County of Cumberland are hereby notified to list them at the County Court Office, on or before the 1st of February next, otherwise they will not be considered by the Committee of Finance. All County Officers, receivers of public moneys, are required to have their accounts ready to settle with the Committee upon that day, as required by law.

By order of the Chairman.

JNO. McLAURIN, Clk.
Jan'y 18, 1851. 55-2w

FIVE CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, (living near Lexington, Davidson county, N. C.,) about the 30th Dec'r 1850, a bound Boy by the name of John Adison Miller, about 17 years of age.

I will give the above reward and no thanks to any person who will take up said Boy and deliver him to me, (they paying all expenses incurred in taking him up and bringing him to me,) I hereby forewarn all persons from employing or harboring said Boy, under the penalty of the law, and from crediting him on my account.

JOHN SMITH,
Jan. 11, 1851. 55-3wpd

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House on Haymount, opposite Mr. E. J. Hale, (nearly new,) at present occupied by Mr. A. E. Hall. Possession given immediately. Apply to GEO. S. HODGES.
Jan'y 18, 1851. 55-3w

FAYETTEVILLE *Book-Bindery.*

THOMAS H. TILLINGHAST respectfully informs the citizens of this place, that he has opened a NEW BOOK-BINDERY, opposite to Mr. Warren Winslow's Office, Anderson street, where he is ready to execute any style desired, from the best to the plainest.

Music, Periodicals, &c. &c. are bound on a new plan, in several kinds of leather, &c.

Jan'y 7, 1851. 53tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,
Grocers and Commission MERCHANTS,
135 *Front Street,* near Maiden Lane, NEW-YORK.

☞ *Particular attention paid to the sale of Cotton, Naval Stores, and other Produce.*

Liberal advances made on consignments.

P. MALLETT, J. PAULMIER.
New York, January 1851. 53-6m

FOR SALE,

A SODA FOUNTAIN, in very good order. Any person in want of one, would do well to call and look at it. It will be sold at a great bargain. Inquire of

W. PRIOR.
Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-3w

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO,

AND best PRINCIPE CIGARS, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 8, 1851. 54-3t

STRAYED,

FROM the Subscriber, on last Wednesday night, on the other side of Murchison's Factory, a dark bay MARE, that suckles a colt, and is rubbed smartly with the gear. I will pay a liberal reward for the delivery of her in Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN A. GILCHRIST.
Jan. 14, 1851. 54-tf

GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received, an assortment of Landreth's Garden Seeds, (5 cts. per paper.) Warranted fresh and genuine. For sale by

S. T. HAWLEY & SON.
Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-3t

NOTICE.

WILL be sold on the 5th day of February, 1851, at the Market House, at 12 o'clock, in pursuance of a decretal order of the County Court of Cumberland, at December Term, 1850, A HOUSE AND LOT in Fayetteville, on the North side of Maiden Lane, the property of the late Miss Mary Henry. The said property will be sold on a credit of 6 and 9 months, the purchaser to give bond and approved security.

JOSHUA CARMON, Adm'r.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Auc'r.
January 13, 1851. 54-3w

RECEIVED TO-DAY,

A LARGE assortment of GARDEN SEED —growth of 1850.

S. J. HINSDALE.
Jan'y 13, 1851. 54-tf

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will offer for Sale, by public auction, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday the 4th day of February, 1851, the following very valuable real Estate, to-wit:

The 4 Brick tenements on Hay Street, occupied by A. W. Steel and others.

The House and Lot near the Phœnix Factory, her present residence.

Also, the vacant Lot on Cool Spring Street, opposite the grave yard.

M. S. HOOPER.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 13, 1851. 54-ts

NEW CROP MOLASSES,

A FEW Hhds., in prime order, and of superior quality, now landing. For sale by

B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 8, 1851. 54-3w

FRESH THOMASTOWN LIME,

150 CASKS, for sale by B. ROSE & SON.
Jan. 8, 1851. 54-3w

NOTICE.

DR. WM. P. MALLETT requests all persons indebted to him by note or account, particularly old accounts, to make immediate payment, or he will be *obliged* to collect.

WM. P. MALLETT.
Jan'y 13, 1851. 54-4w

CORN FOR SALE.

A FEW hundred bushels of CORN, of good quality, now on the River,—will be at the Landing to-morrow evening. Those wishing to buy, will please call soon and leave their orders. Price at the River, 80 cts.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.
Jan'y 13, 1851. 54tf

LAW NOTICE.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH has taken an Office on Anderson street, nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel. He will attend to the collection of claims and law business generally, and especially to the taking of accounts of executors, administrators, guardians and partners, either in suit or otherwise.

Jan'y 11, 1851. 54tf

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor Richard Stirling and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session.

Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on the 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

☞ Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—

Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D. D., } Union Theological Seminary.
" Samuel B. Wilson, D. D., }
" F. L. Sampson, D. D.,
" B. H. Rice, D. D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Carnahan, D. D., President of New Jersey College.
" James W. Alexander, D. D., Princeton, N. J.
Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D. C.
Jan'y 1851. 54-9w

CARTHAGE INSTITUTE.

THE Trustees having procured the services of Mr. E. C. Chambers to superintend the Male department, and the services of Miss Rebecca Kelly to superintend the Female department, will open the Winter Session of this School on the second Monday of January.

Tuition, $6, $10, and $12 50. Board can be had at from $7 to $8 per month.

A. C. CURRY, Ch'n, pro tem.
Jan'y 8, 1851. 54-3w

IREDELL'S EQUITY, Vol. 6,

JUST published and for sale by

E. J. HALE & SON.
Nov. 12.

MEAL.

A SUPPLY of Fresh Ground CORN MEAL kept for sale at the Mill, late Anderson's.—Grinding of Hominy and Meal done promptly.

Fayetteville, March 1850. 12tf

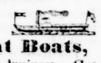
CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

FLOWERS, PLANTS and TREES are appropriate Holiday Presents, as they are constantly before the eye, and always increasing in beauty and value.

☞ Call and supply yourselves at

C. LUTTERLOH'S GREEN-HOUSE.
Dec. 21, 1850. 51tf

HENRIETTA LINE OF



Steam and Freight Boats,

ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a *new* Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandize, and draw only 20 inches water.

Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.

G. DEMING, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington.
Fayetteville, Dec. 21, 1850. 50-tf

Important to Mill Owners.

Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

THE undersigned is now prepared to furnish CASTINGS of every description, at the shortest notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it to their interest to leave their orders at the Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with four lathes and other tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 46-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me, by Note or Account, will please call and settle by the 1st January next, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A McKETHAN.
Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

Just Received,

A LOT of French Merinos, assorted colors, Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Nov. 30, 1850. 48-tf

HATCH & BURBANK,

Wholesale Dealers in Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff.

THE subscribers, late of Baltimore, have opened a Store in this town, and having made arrangements with an extensive House in Baltimore, they can furnish the above named articles, at such prices that cannot fail to please.

Dealers and Country Merchants, will find it to their advantage to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

Front Street, under Mozart Hall, next door to Messrs. Polley & Hart.

Wilmington, Dec. 10, 1850. 49-tf

LAST NOTICE,

TO those indebted to C. T. Gardner. Unless they pay up before or during the week of Cumberland County Court, suit in all cases, will be instituted.

JAMES BANKS, Attorney.
Nov. 22, 1850. 47-tf

I HAVE just received from New York, my **Fall and Winter STOCK OF GOODS,** consisting of a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c. I will Barter for TURPENTINE, or any kind of Produce.

N. KING,
10 miles North of Fayetteville.
Oct. 28, 1850. 43tf

Cotton Bagging and Rope.

WE have just received a large supply of Bagging and Rope. Our friends will please send in their orders, and they shall be supplied.

COOK & TAYLOR.
Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

NEGROES WANTED.

CASH paid for likely young Negroes, if application is made soon.

J. & T. WADDILL.
Sept. 10, 1850. 37tf

WANTED.

20,000 LBS. old CAST IRON, for which the highest market price in Cash will be paid—Delivered at HALL & HALL'S.
Fayetteville, Aug. 17, 1850. 33tf

FRESH THOMASTOWN UNSLACKED LIME,

Hydraulic Cement and Calcined Plaster Paris, just received per Steamer Gov. Graham.

50 casks extra inspected Thomastown Lime, in lumps,
10 casks Hydraulic Rossendale Cement,
10 casks Calcined Plaster Paris.

For sale low by

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street.
Jan'y 14, 1851. 54-1m

Who will Encourage Home Industry?

A New Manufactory of Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms, Worms,

For 37½ cents per pound, Cash; as low as they can be bought in New York.

ALSO, Funnels, Strainers, Bung Augers; Tea and Wash Kettles; in a word, every thing that can be manufactured out of Steel, Iron, or Brass.

Have you secured the doors of your Smoke-houses, Cribs, Drawers, Wardrobes and Money boxes? If not,

Call at Woltering's Lock Manufactory,

And supply yourselves.

Are you fond of sporting? Call at Woltering's Gun Manufactory, where you will find Guns and Pistols of every description, size and price. If those you have are out of order, send them up and let him make them as good as new.

He is prepared, at the shortest notice, to repair Stills, Copper Kettles, &c.

All kinds of Machinery, Engines, Mill-works, Cranks, of wrought iron, &c., repaired or made to order.

Edge Tools and Cutlery made and repaired.

Ready-made Buggies always on hand, of our own manufacture; also, Carriage Springs, Axles, &c.

He is Agent for the sale of Buck's celebrated Patent Cooking Stove.

☞ All of his articles shall be warranted.

All in favor of encouraging HOME INDUSTRY, will please give me a call, and I will ensure satisfaction in every particular.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.

P. S. His Establishment is on Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

Raleigh, Dec. 2, 1850. 48-6wpd

VALUABLE COTTON FACTORY,

FOR SALE.

BY order of the Stockholders of the Phœnix Company, I will offer for sale at the Market House in this Town, on Thursday the 30th instant, at 12 o'clock (M.) all the Property belonging to said Company, consisting of

The Factory, Machinery, and Water Power,
With the Lots & Tenements,

Sufficient for the accommodation of all the Operatives employed in the Mill.

The Factory contains 48 Looms, 2100 Spindles, 10 30-inch Cards, and all other necessary machinery for making Cotton goods.

The Machinery, Water Wheel, Shafting, &c., are all in first rate order, and the Mill capable of producing 500,000 yds. per annum of heavy 4-4 goods, and can be put in full operation in three days.

Terms liberal and made known on day of sale. Persons wishing to purchase, and desiring to examine the Property, will please call on me at my office opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

C. B. MALLETT, Agent.
Fayetteville, Jan. 4, 1851. 53-ts

20 BARRELS Cuba Molasses, and
10 do New Orleans, for sale by
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
Nov. 1, 1850. 44-tf

Supreme Court Reports.

A SECOND hand set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, complete except 1 of the earlier volumes and the last 10 vols. (all of which can be supplied new if desired,) is deposited with the subscribers for sale.

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dissolution.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between W. B. & T. S. Jordan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, the time of the existence of said firm having expired as agreed on.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the firm of W. B. & T. S. Jordan, either by Note or Account, will please call on W. B. Jordan, who is fully authorized to settle in the name of the firm. But a few days indulgence can be given.

Further Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 11th day of February next, and days following, will be exposed to public sale, our entire STOCK OF GOODS which may be on hand that day, consisting of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

Terms of Sale.—All sums under $5, cash—all over, nine months time, the purchaser giving bond and approved security.

W. B. & T. S. JORDAN.
January 1, 1851. 53-4w

RICARDS, FRISBY & CO.,

No. 6 South Charles st., Baltimore,

Domestic Warehousemen and Importers of British and French

DRY GOODS,—Direct from Europe,

HAVE on hand a large stock of American Goods, purchased previous to the recent advance, which they offer by the *Piece* or *Package* to the inspection of Southern merchants in competition with the Stocks of Northern cities. Their importations are now arriving. Let *Southern* merchants examine carefully *Southern* Stocks.

N. B. *All purchasers are protected in prices against Northern markets.*

Jan. 2, 1851. 54-3m

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Shaw & Little has been mutually dissolved—R. Little becoming the purchaser of the stock of goods on hand. Persons holding claims against the firm are requested to present them to R. Little for settlement. All persons indebted to the firm by Note or Account are notified that they can be found at the old stand in possession of R. Little; and that it is necessary the claims should be satisfied at an early day. Debtors are *earnestly* requested to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered to settle the claims held against them without a further call.

JOHN SHAW.
ROBERT LITTLE.
Jan'y 11, 1851. 54-3wpd

State of North Carolina,

BLADEN COUNTY.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1850.

James Bryan vs. John Bryan and others.

IT appearing to the Court, that George Thaggard and wife Mary, and Henry Wooten and wife Jane, and George Bryan, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, calling upon those absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1851, at the Court House in Eizabethtown, in the county of Bladen, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, or judgment will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

☞ Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1850.

J. C. WOOTEN, C. & M. E.

North Carolina, } Court of Equity,
SAMPSON COUNTY. } Fall Term, 1850.

William Williford and wife Lucy, vs. Lancelet Jones and wife Ann, and others.

Petition to sell Land for Partition.

ORDERED, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper printed in the town of Fayetteville, notifying the defendants, Lewis Mahanes and wife Ady, who reside beyond the limits of this State, to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Sampson, at the Court House in Clinton, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday of March next, and plead, answer or demur thereto, or this Petition will be taken pro confesso and heard exparte as to them.

Witness, P. Murphy, Clerk and Master of the Court of Equity for the County of Sampson, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday of Sept. A. D. 1850, and 75th year of American Independence.

54] P. MURPHY, C. M. E.

STRAW CUTTERS, Corn Shellers, and a variety of Ploughs and Plough fixtures, for sale by

J. & T. WADDILL.
Jan. 4. 53-tf

WALTON FARM FOR SALE.

THE above place, situated within two miles of the Market House, contains about 200 Acres, 75 of which is cleared and under cultivation. There is about 25 to 30 acres of rich swamp or meadow land, partly drained, and when fully drained, is not inferior to any in the county.—There is an abundance of oak for fire-wood, and pine for fencing on said land. The improvements are a large and comfortable dwelling, with seven rooms, four of which have fire-places; together with out houses of every description. One of the best springs of water in the county is within a short distance of the house. The place might be divided to advantage, there being two dwelling houses, together with barns, stables, &c. There is also a young orchard, which will soon be in bearing, containing about 250 peach trees and 150 apple, besides cherries and plums.

The whole will be sold a bargain, as the subscriber intends changing his business. Apply soon.

ISHAM BLAKE.
Jan. 4, 1851. 53-1m

PUBLIC NOTICE.

A SPECIAL TERM of Cumberland Superior Court of Law, for the trial of *Civil Causes,* will be held on the Second Monday in February, 1851.

Suitors and Witnesses will take due notice thereof, and govern themselves accordingly.

D. G. MACRAE, C. S. C.
Dec. 31, 1850. 52-tC

Everittsville Female Academy.

THE Winter Session of this School will open on the second Monday in January next. It will be conducted by the Rev. J. J. Smyth and Lady, late of Virginia. Mr. Smyth is an accomplished Scholar and an experienced Teacher, having been at the head of several of the first Seminaries in the State of Virginia.

All the English branches usually taught in Female Seminaries will be taught here; together with Music, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian, Drawing, Painting, &c. &c. Books, Stationary, Crewels, Canvass, &c., are kept on hand and sold to pupils at a small advance upon N. York cost.

J. C. SLOCUMB, Sec'y
Board of Trustees.
Everittsville, Wayne co., Nov. 27, 1850. 48tf

Male and Female School.

THE undersigned will re-open his SCHOOL on Wednesday next, Jan'y 1st.

In the Female Department, he will be assisted by Miss Cecilia A. Potter, of Burlington, Vermont. As to her complete scholarship and aptness to teach, a reference is made to Rev. John K. Converse, President of Burlington Female Seminary.

Terms of Tuition per Session of five months (Incidentals included.)

Primary Department,	$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25
Extra.	
French Language,	$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 Girls can now be gotten in the village at $7 per month (exclusive of lights.) Very ample accommodations will in a short time be offered, by Nath'l G. Jones, Esq.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., Dec. 18, 1850. 51-6w

PRINTING INK.

A FEW kegs Geo. Mather's best News Printing INK, at New York price for cash, for sale at this Office. Oct. 28.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Fayetteville Hotel and Cool Spring, a Ladies' Gold PENCIL. A suitable reward will be paid by leaving the article at the Observer Office.

Dec. 9, 1850. 49-tf

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A new supply of this popular book just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.
Sept. 26, 1850.

Coal Formation of North Carolina.

MR. WILLIAMS'S LECTURE.

The Raleigh Register publishes the following Address delivered in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh on the 14th inst. by Mr. Williams, formerly of Boston, the purchaser of one of the tracts of land on which the Coal is found in Chatham county. The Address was solicited for publication by Messrs. Bond, Washington, Gilmer, Woodfin, Lillington, Joyner, Kelly, Shepard, and Haughton, all of the Senate. The facts and views presented by Mr. Williams may be said to be of astounding importance:—

GENTLEMEN: If I had the talents to amuse and entertain a public audience,—talents to which I make no pretensions,—I could not expect to afford amusement and entertainment on a subject of dry statistics; but on a subject so deeply interesting to the people of North Carolina as the development of their resources, I hope to be able to command the attention of an audience so patriotic as that which I have the honor to address, while I discourse for a short period on the value of the Coal Fields of Deep River,—a subject to which I have given my undivided attention and laborious investigation for the last few months.

The value of coal, as a Mineral fuel, is but little known, except to those whose interests have made it a subject of study. Professor Taylor, in his invaluable work on the Statistics of Coal, very justly remarks, that it would be no difficult task to show, in figures, now vastly more profitable is the application of labor in the mining and working and transportation of coal, than that of the precious metals.—"The annual production of all the gold and silver mines of North and South America was estimated by Baron Humboldt at 9,000,000 pounds sterling, and at present (excepting the recent discoveries in California) is less than £5,000,000, or $25,000,000. Now, the value of the coal produced annually in Great Britain alone is computed at $50,000,000 at the pit's mouth, and from 75 to $100,000,000 at the places of consumption."

Great Britain is indebted to her coal for her supremacy as a manufacturing, commercial, and maritime nation. Take from her the coal mines and she would sink into a fourth rate commercial and maritime power. Her manufactures would cease—her Sheffields, Birminghams and Manchesters would be no more, and her people would be compelled to emigrate or starve.

The use of coal in the United States, to any considerable extent, has been very recent. The immense coal fields West of the Alleghanies were considered of little value 25 years ago, and the anthracites of Pennsylvania were scarcely known 30 years since. The whole amount of that kind of fuel mined in Pennsylvania in 1820 was only 365 tons. The mining of that species of coal increased very slowly, as it had to make its way against public prejudice, arising from its difficulty of ignition.

In 1820, the amount of anthracite mined and sent to market was only 77,080 tons. From that period the quantity rapidly increased, and in 1849 amounted to nearly three millions and a half of tons. In 1850, it is estimated, the amount did not fall short of 4,000,000 tons. The beneficial effects resulting to the State of Pennsylvania from the development of her coal fields was felt and acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of her land.—The growth of her commerce increased with the growth and development of her mineral resources. In 1820, the coastwise arrivals at the port of Philadelphia amounted to only 877; in 1847 to 18,069. 3,000,000 tons of anthracite coal were brought to market that year, whose value then was $12,000,000, and 11,439 vessels cleared from the single port of Philadelphia that season, loaded with a million and a quarter tons of coal.

During the agitation of the tariff in 1846 at Washington, it was stated by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that thirty years ago coal was entirely unknown in this country; yet in 1846 it gave employment to four millions of days work annually. It kept in movement a thousand ships of 150 tons each, and afforded a nursery for the training of six thousand seamen, who earned three millions of dollars yearly. It gave circulation to a capital of fifty millions of dollars. It kept in activity 15,000 miners, and sustained a mining population of 70,000 souls, who annually consumed upwards of two millions worth of agricultural productions, and more than three and a half millions of dollars worth of merchandize.

To Pennsylvania (says Professor Taylor,) the almost exclusive possession of this species of combustible (anthracite) within reasonable distance of the seaboard, is a boon of inestimable price, which places her in a position of enviable superiority, and baffles speculation as to the point to which it may ultimately elevate her. If such then, have been the magnificent results from the development of the coal fields of Great Britain and Pennsylvania, and such the anticipations as to the future, the question occurs, what are the value of the coal fields of North Carolina?

Their value depends upon their extent, upon the thickness of the beds, the quality of the coal, and the facilities and cheapness of transportation to tide water, and thence to a market. As to their extent, you heard last evening the statement of Professor Johnson, than whom no one stands higher in his profession. He had recently returned from a tour of several weeks examination in the valley of Deep River. He stated that his own observations satisfied him that the coal measures of Deep River extended fifteen miles, and that he had reliable authority for their extension fifteen miles farther. He did not state the width of the measures, as he had not time to examine except in one place, where he had traced the beds on both sides of the river, and where they were from three and a half to four miles wide. From other sources of information, I have no doubt of their greater extension, both in length and width. But, if we take the length to be but 30 miles, and the mean width at three and a half miles, we have an area of one hundred and five square miles.

The thickness of several of the veins, the learned Professor stated. None that he examined were less than 6 feet. Some were of greater thickness, and, in some localities, two or three veins were found underlying each other. Now, if we estimate the area to be underlaid with only one vein, and that vein to be only 6 feet thick, this estimate would give for the solid cubic quantity in the ground six millions of tons to the square mile. Making allowance of one fifth for waste and faults, the whole available amount would be five millions of tons to the square mile, or 525 millions of tons for the entire coal area of Deep River. The coal is of three kinds, the highly bituminous, the semi-bituminous, and the pure anthracite, and each kind has been shown by analysis to be among the best coals of its class. In quality of coals the fields of Deep River are unsurpassed; in variety unequalled by any location in the United States; in quantity, as far as regards all practical purposes, equal to any other. To mine the coal of Deep River at the rate of two millions of tons a year, would occupy 262 years, and at the rate of three millions of tons a year, 175 years. The remaining question is, what are the means and cost of transportation to market? The means of transportation are through the slack water improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. The enterprise of a few individuals, aided by the liberality and wisdom of your Legislature, has opened a pathway to the ocean, which for extent and capacity combined, surpasses any canal in this or any other country, and at an expense not exceeding $400,000. Compare the canal, as it may without impropriety be called, with the great canals which have been constructed with a view to benefit the coal trade of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was upwards of seventeen millions of dollars. It is about the extent of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers—is 60 feet wide, and 6 feet deep, with locks of 15 feet in width and 100 feet long. Your canal averages 450 feet in width. The water in the pools is usually from 10 to 15 feet in depth. The locks are 18 feet wide and 115 feet in length. It requires 14 days to go from Cumberland, at the head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to Alexandria and return, not including the time occupied in loading and unloading the barges. A steamboat with her tow of barges can go from the mines on Deep River to Wilmington, and return in 4 days, making a difference of 10 days in one trip.

The expenses of transportation are greater in other respects, as well as in the saving of time, as it regards these two improvements. On the Maryland Canal, *animal power* is used to draw the coal barges. On the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements, *steam power* will be used. From the relative *cost* of the two improvements, and the means of transportation to be used on them, there can be scarcely a comparison, as to the relative amount of toll, or the expenses of transportation. When at tide water, at Wilmington, the coal can be sent to New York at as little expense as from Alexandria. As far then, as regards *bituminous* coals, the owners of mines on Deep River need not fear any rivalry from the Maryland mines, or from any other quarter. Nor need the owners of the Maryland mines fear any rivalry from North Carolina. The supply from both, and from all sources within our borders, will not exceed the demand for that species of fuel, when we take into consideration the rapidly increasing number of River and Ocean Steamers.

The case stands somewhat different as it regards THE ANTHRACITE COALS. This species of coal is supposed to constitute the great bulk of the coals on Deep River. The market for this coal is not to the South, but to New York, and the New England States. To enable the mine owners on Deep River to compete with the anthracites of Pennsylvania, (which are all the anthracites of any amount in the United States) they *must* be able to place their coal at New York at as low a price as the anthracites of Pennsylvania. It is a saying, in England, when a person sends his goods to a market, which produces an abundance of goods of a similar character, that he has "*sent his coals to Newcastle,*" which, as you know, is the chief mart of the great mining District of England. Pennsylvania is the great mining region of the Atlantic States, the Newcastle of America, and New York is contiguous to her. Their territories join. Their capitals are less than one hundred miles apart, and coal can be transported from the former to the latter city at sixty cents per ton. The question then recurs, can we send the coals of Deep River to the vicinity of Newcastle? to New York? Upon an accurate calculation, made by intelligent and practical men, I am assured that the ANTHRACITE COAL of Deep River may be placed alongside of the Pennsylvania anthracites in New York market, and sold on as favorable terms, *provided the former are exempt from the onerous tax of pilotage, to which they are now liable.* The coals which go from Pennsylvania to New York, pass through the Morris and Raritan canals, and are not subjected to fees for pilotage. The coals which pass down the Delaware and Hudson canal, to New York, are also exempt from any charge of pilotage. Vessels coming into the Delaware River to load with coal, are also exempted. The fees for pilotage in coming into the Cape Fear, over either bar, and going up to Wilmington, amount upon a vessel of one hundred tons burthen, to about forty dollars, which is a tax of 40 cents upon each ton of coal she may carry. If this tax is laid upon the coals of Deep River, they will arrive at New York taxed with a duty that will disenable them to compete with the coals of Pennsylvania. A tax of forty cents a ton upon a million of tons would amount to $400,000, and is a greater profit than any mining Company has ever made, or can hope to make. The boast that the slack water improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers affords a cheaper transit to the ocean than any other improvement in this country, of the same length and capacity, would be entirely fallacious with the burthen of pilotage on coal, as forty cents added to the anticipated toll of eight cents would make the tolls greater than on the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, or on any one of the Pennsylvania canals. Whether the vast mineral treasures of the valley of Deep River shall be developed, depends upon the view which the people of North Carolina shall take of this momentous subject. When I consider what Maryland and Pennsylvania have done to foster and cherish their great mineral interests, and the magnificent results which have followed the exercise of that parental care, I cannot for a moment doubt as to the course which North Carolina will pursue regarding *her great interests.* That you may have an adequate impression of the value in which the mining interests of Maryland and Pennsylvania are held in these Commonwealths, I will briefly state what each has done for their advancement.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was constructed at an expense of seventeen millions of dollars. Individual exertions proving unavailable, the States of Maryland and Virginia lent their aid by subscribing money and guaranteeing the bonds of Canal Directors. All these combined exertions proving insufficient, the State of Maryland waived its priority of lien, for the payment of its advances, and foreign capitalists came to the rescue, and by their aid that great work was completed, and with the sole object to open a path to the ocean for the coal of the Cumberland mountains. In Pennsylvania, since the year 1821, more than 600 miles of canal and 450 miles of railroad have been constructed, by State and individual enterprise, almost entirely for the benefit of the coal trade, and at an expense of more than thirty-eight millions of dollars. The results have shown the wisdom of those gigantic expenditures. That as great results will follow from the development of the coal mines of Deep River, no well regulated mind can doubt. It is a law of philosophy, that similar causes will produce similar effects, and I am yet to be informed that this law does not hold good to the south as well as to the north of Mason & Dixon's line. If, in Pennsylvania, cities have sprung up under the influence of the coal trade, with a suddenness that reminds one of the fable in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment, where palaces were built in a single night by the magic influence of the Lamp of Aladdin, why may we not expect to see the borders of Deep River, within a very few years, inhabited by a dense population, and adorned with flourishing villages and cities, and Wilmington, with her increased commerce, approximate to the wealth and splendor of Philadelphia?—That similar results will follow from the development of the mineral riches of Deep River, is as certain as the law of cause and effect. That they will follow more rapidly than they have done in Pennsylvania is equally certain.* Pennsylvania, at

* The wonderful rapidity with which villages and cities have sprung into existence in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, may be instanced in the cases of Carbondale, Honesdale, and Pottsville, among hundreds of others. In 1828, there was but

the commencement of her mineral operations, had to contend with prejudices as to the use of her anthracite—prejudices which experience has conquered, and you will not have to overcome.

In eight years from the opening of the Pennsylvania mines, she had sent to market less than 250,000 tons. A greater amount can be sent from Deep River in two years from the opening of her navigation. It was twenty-two years before Pennsylvania had sent to market in any one year a million of tons. Deep River can send that amount within five years. If capital and enterprise will do for North Carolina, what they have done for Pennsylvania, then will the future progress of North Carolina be more rapid than has been the past progress of Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania the soil and climate are against her, in North Carolina they are in her favor.

The navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers is never interrupted with ice.—The canals of Pennsylvania are frozen up four months in the year. During that period, the bituminous coals of Deep River can go North or seek the more profitable markets of Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Mexico, and the West India Islands. Another advantage in favor of North Carolina, is the natural fertility of her soil, while the coal regions of Pennsylvania are sterile and unproductive, in agricultural products. Deep River and the adjacent country, with the aid of the fertilizing manures, lime, plaster and guano, which will form the return cargoes of coal vessels from the North, will become, in a few years, the NILE OF THE SOUTH. Its products will quadruple, and will find A HOME MARKET on the spot which produces them.

The Iron ore of Deep River forms an important item in this estimate. Iron of as good quality and in as great abundance, as in any country, is found in North Carolina. On Deep River it is in immediate contiguity with the Coal. On the land of Peter G. Evans, Esq. the coal is overlaid by a stratum of iron ore, three feet in thickness, which yields fifty per cent. of iron. The coal which underlies it, is six feet thick, and of that kind best adapted for the manufacture of iron. The iron, when manufactured, can be transported to New York, at a less cost than it can be sent to the same market, from the celebrated works at Danville or Northumberland, on the Susquehana. It can be also manufactured at less expense, as those establishments pay a higher price for their coal, than it can be procured at on Deep River. At Danville and Northumberland, the coal costs $2 50 a ton. On Deep River it can be had for the price of mining it, as those who own the iron own the coal. But the iron need not be sent abroad for a market. There is a better market at home. The time will undoubtedly come, when the manufacturers of iron on Deep River will supply the wants of a large extent of country beyond the limits of North Carolina.

The water power on Deep River is scarcely equalled in any part of our country. In cheapness, it is unrivalled.—Dams which, on most situations, are expensive structures, are here already built without charge to the owners of the adjacent lands. Eighteen of these are already constructed, or in progress of construction by the Navigation Company of Deep River.

Such are the prospects of the valley of Deep River. And, in view of them, can the most skeptical doubt of the MAGNIFICENT FUTURE of that favored region? Or that the progress of population and improvement will advance with a more rapid pace than it has ever done in Pennsylvania? Should foreign capitalists hereafter be induced to associate with your people, in developing the treasures of Deep River, in coal, iron, and other minerals, the present holders of the land will part with their interests, upon a full knowledge of their value; and the capital that may find its way hither, from other regions, will form part of that fund which is to contribute to the support of your State Government, and the laborers, mechanics, and tradesmen who may accompany or follow it, will mingle with your people, become identified with your interests, and add to the wealth, population, and strength of your native State.

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by the primitive forest in 1828; in 1845 it contained a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons. —*National Magazine for August*, 1845. And all this prosperity arose from the mining of less than three and a half millions of tons of coal. The same amount mined on Deep River would produce, *necessarily*, the same results. In 1825 commenced the first mining operations in Schuylkill county. In 1841 the central town of Pottsville, originating at a later date than we have quoted, contained the following establishments for the education of the children of the miners and new settled residents: Six private schools, numbering 479 pupils; eight public schools, numbering 472 pupils; eight Sunday schools, numbering 1,137 pupils; teachers, 166; total, 2,254, with a library of 1,659 volumes.—*Taylor on Statistics of Coal*, page 14 of introduction. Pottsville now contains a population of nearly fifteen thousand.

FROM THE CHARLESTON MERCURY.

DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

We do not recollect when we have met with any thing more appropriate than the reception of the Philadelphia Firemen by their brethren of Washington. The Firemen of the "City of Brotherly Love," as is well known, are not more celebrated for their contests with the devouring element than for conflicts with each other, and an exhibition by the Washingtonians of their talents in the same line, with brickbats, pistols, broken heads, scarred faces, and mortal wounds, was one of those delicate attentions which, we doubt not, was properly appreciated. The Philadelphians must have felt themselves "quite at home."

WASHINGTON, (D. C.) Jan. 16.

The Weccacoe Firemen of Philadelphia arrived here at 11 o'clock this morning on a visit. They were received in handsome style by all our fire companies.

I regret to say that a number of our firemen got into a riot. Some hundred or more of them became engaged in fighting. A number of heads were cut, faces scarred, &c. Several injured badly by bricks, stones, and other missiles, but none killed.

They supped to-night in the Hall of the Franklin Engine House. I regret to say that the Engine house was beset with a volley of stones. The assailants, however, were repelled by the police and others. The attacking party and some of the officers were slightly injured. Mr. Keese, of the police, was shot in the head, and Mr. Ebenezer Rodman, an elderly man, in the breast—supposed mortally wounded. Bonfires were kindled and cannon fired in compliment to the guests.

RATE OF INTEREST.—The Bank of England lately raised the rate of interest from 2½ to 3 per cent. per annum.

Legislature of North Carolina.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The following are the Yeas and Nays by which Mr. Barringer's amendments to the Free Suffrage bill were rejected. The first amendment proposed to give the election of Justices of the Peace to the People:

Ayes—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, McMillan, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, and Woodfin—22

Noes—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canaday, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Jones, Nixon, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt—26.

[The Ayes all Whigs. The Noes all Locos except Shepard.]

The second amendment proposed by Mr. Barringer was to give the election of Judges to the People:

Ayes—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Eborn, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Richardson, Sessoms, Washington, Willey, and Woodfin—22.

Noes—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canaday, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, and Watt—27.

[The Ayes all Whigs. The Noes all Locos except Shepard.]

SENATE—*Monday, Jan.* 20.

Mr. Bond, a resolution to rescind the resolution of the two Houses to adjourn *sine die* Friday next, and proposing that the two Houses take a recess from that day until the 1st Monday in July, when they will meet at Shocco Springs, there to consider, mature and act upon the unfinished business. Ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Bower, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Judges by the people. Read 1st time.

Motions by Messrs. Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, and Bond, to refer this bill to different committees, were rejected.

Mr. Cameron, a bill to authorise the citizens of Averasborough to elect Commissioners for said town. Read 1st time.

Mr. Berry, a bill to amend the Constitution so as to provide for the election of Justices by the people.

Mr. Lillington, a bill to amend an act of 1848-'49, entitled an act to amend the act now in force on the subject of Common Schools. Read 1st time.

3 o'clock, P. M.—Mr. Hoke withdrew his appeal from the decision of the Speaker, mentioned in Saturday's proceedings.

Mr. Washington then moved to reconsider the vote by which, on Saturday, the Free Suffrage bill was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Shepard, the motion was laid upon the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 20.

Mr. R. M. Saunders, from the Judiciary Committee, reported the bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters to the People, and recommended its rejection.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Drake, and passed its 2d reading—ayes 67, noes 26.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, introduced a bill to provide for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. [This is the same bill that Mr. Foster reported from the minority of the Committee on the subject of amending the Constitution.]

Mr. McLean introduced a bill to ascertain the sense of the freemen of North Carolina on calling a Convention, on the federal basis, to amend the Constitution.

Mr. McLean then moved to suspend the rules, that the bill might be taken up on its 2d reading; which motion prevailed after some discussion between Messrs. Rayner, Wiley and McLean.

The bill was debated by Messrs. Erwin, Flemming, Wiley, Stevenson, S. P. Hill, D. A. Barnes, Rayner, R. M. Saunders, Jones, Steele, Avery, and Mizell.

Mr. Winston moved its indefinite postponement. Rejected, 67 to 40.

The bill passed its 2d reading, as follows:

AYES—Messrs Adams, Amis, Avery, D. A. Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Durham, Erwin, Flemming, Flynt, Foard, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. Hill, Holland, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Marshall, Martin, Maultsby, McKoy, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, D. Montgomery, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Rankin, Reinhardt, Russell, R. M. Saunders, Scott, Sharp, Silcreek, Sherrill, Shinpock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams and Winstead—72.

NOES—Messrs. Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridgers, Brogden, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Herring, S. Hill, W. Hill, Jarvis, Jerkins, Kelly, A. J. Leach, McDowell, Mizell, Newsom, Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Saunders, Saunderson, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Wilson and Winston—40.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. Flemming's bill to repeal the act of 1846-7, re-districting the State, was indefinitely postponed, on motion of Mr. Stevenson (Loco) 62 to 42.

Mr. Saunders, of Wake, moved to take up the bill for establishing another judicial circuit; which was rejected—ayes 35, noes 69.

Evening Session.—The following bills were read the third time and passed, viz: a bill to improve the Deep River and Yadkin River and to connect the same by a Portage Rail Road; a bill to incorporate the Neuse River Navigation Company—[amended, on motion of Mr. Rayner, by a proviso that the Public Treasurer shall not pay the amount appropriated until the Rail Road is commenced;] a bill to lay off and improve a public road from Salisbury to Rockford in the county of Surry; a bill to improve Haw River; a bill to incorporate the Anson Plank Road Company; a bill to amend an act to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; and a bill to amend an act passed 1848-'9, to provide for a Turnpike from Salisbury West to the line of the State of Georgia.

The bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company having been read the third time—

Mr. Cherry offered an amendment providing that, if the stock is not taken as proposed, or the road is not sold for $500,000, the Governor shall advertise the same and sell it to the highest bidder in such manner as, in his discretion, shall be for the interest of the State—the purchasers giving bond to put the same in good repair, and to be incorporated into a company to be styled the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, and to have all the rights and privileges of the former company. The amendment was rejected—ayes 18, noes 81.

Mr. Gordon offered an amendment appropriating $100,000 for improving the Yadkin River. Rejected, 19 to 67.

Mr. Steele moved to amend the amendment by adding an appropriation of $10,000 for improving Lumber River; which was rejected.

The bill then passed the 3d and last reading, 51 to 48.

SENATE—*Tuesday, Jan.* 21.

Mr. Cameron introduced the following Resolution, viz:

Whereas, a message has recently been transmitted to the Senate by his Excellency, David S. Reid, enclosing "Resolutions for the promotion of peace," forwarded by the Governor of Vermont, as having passed the Legislature of the State, and whereas the Legislature of the said State has recently passed an act for the nullification of an act of Congress, passed at its last Session, on which the peace and harmony of this Union mainly depends: Therefore,

Be it Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to send back to the Governor of Vermont the aforesaid Resolutions for the promotion of peace, with the declaration that North Carolina knows too well what is due to herself to receive from said sister State Resolutions of that character, when the State, so adopting and transmitting them, has been the first in the Confederacy to assume to herself the right of violating the Constitution of the U. S. and bringing into jeopardy the peace and safety of the Union

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to improve the county prisons, and establish houses of correction. It was read 3rd time and rejected, 28 to 19.

The bill to incorporate St. John's College, Oxford, was read 3rd time and ordered to be engrossed.

Received a message from the House proposing to raise a joint select Committee of three, on the part of each house, to consider whether the business of the Legislature can be finished on the 24th inst., and if not, to report on what day the two Houses can adjourn. Agreed to.

3½ o'clock.—The bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central Rail Road Co., passed 2d time—ayes 27, noes 21.

Mr. Shepard, from the Joint Select Committee, appointed in the morning, reported that the two Houses could not adjourn before Monday, the 27th.

The bill to elect Judges by the People, passed its 2d reading—ayes 34, noes 12.

The bill to elect Justices of the Peace by the People, was pending at the time of adjournment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 21.

Mr. Adams, a resolution concerning the acts of the Assembly. [Directs all acts of the Assembly furnished to the Clerks of the Courts of the different Counties to be bound.]

The special order, being the bill to repeal an act of 1848-'9, entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State and for other purposes, was taken up.

The amendment of Mr. Pope, to strike out the tax on dogs, was adopted.

Various amendments were proposed to the 5th section and rejected; and one proposed by Mr. Walton, was adopted, excepting from taxation, watches not in use; and one proposed by Mr. Kelly, to raise the tax on playing cards from ten cents to twenty-five.

Afternoon Session.—The bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the lands of the citizens of the State, known as the Freehold Homestead bill, was taken up, and rejected by ayes 45, noes 61.

The revenue bill was taken up.

The 9th section was amended so as to impose a tax of $5 upon all Ethiopian Serenaders, Comic Singers, and Performers on Musical Instruments, for reward.

Mr. Ruffin moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. Ayes 37, Noes 62.

Evening Session.—Mr. Eaton, from the Joint Committee appointed for the purpose, reported that they had examined the state of the business, and unanimously recommended that the two Houses should adjourn on Monday 27th inst.

On motion of Mr. Flemming, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to rescind the joint order, and that the two Houses adjourn on Monday the 27th inst.

Thirty or forty private bills passed their 3d reading.

The bill to ascertain the will of the people on calling a Convention on the Federal basis, passed its 3d reading, 66 to 40. The vote was nearly the same as on the 2d reading,—Messrs. Cherry, and Martin, who had voted for it now voted against it. Messrs. Campbell, McKoy, Stubbs, Tripp, and Wiley no: voting. Mr. S. J. Person, and Mr. Mathis who had not voted, now voting for it.

The resolution to extend the North Carolina Rail Road to the Tennessee line and to Beaufort, was read the 2d time, and, on motion of Mr. Rayner, laid on the table by—ayes 74, noes 30.

SENATE—*Wednesday, Jan.* 22.

This day was mostly devoted to the Free Suffrage bill, which was reconsidered and passed. The proceedings are noticed in the following article from the Register:

From the Raleigh Register, Jan'y 23.

FREE SUFFRAGE REDIVIVUS!

The Senate took up and carried, on yesterday, Mr. Washington's motion to reconsider the vote by which the Free Suffrage Bill was defeated, on Saturday last. We have only room and time to say, before proceeding to give our brief narrative of yesterday's deliberations, that the Bill *passed* its second reading—Messrs. Washington, Shepard, Malloy and Pender, who voted against the Bill on Saturday, having changed their votes.—Mr. Shepard avowed *his* object in reversing his position to be—*to prevent the passage of a Bill submitting the question of Convention or no Convention to the People*; as he believed that such a movement would be thereby staved off. The sentiments expressed by Mr. Shepard on this same subject, two years since, and even on Saturday last, in connection with the sentiments expressed by him on yesterday, make his *present position* not a little remarkable, and certainly most unexpected. What Mr. Washington's object was, we, of course, have no means of knowing; and in the absence of any knowledge on the subject, we can but express our regret, that a man of his Republican views should have been so mainly instrumental in giving precedent to so unsafe and anti-republican a mode of amending the Constitution.

After the Bill was taken up, Mr. Woodfin addressed the Senate in a strong effort in favor of submitting all questions of Constitutional Reform to the People. His reply to Mr. Shepard's avowal that *his* object was to defeat the vote of the People, was masterly and triumphant. He was followed by Messrs. Haughton and Caldwell, of Burke, who took similar ground, and defended their positions with signal ability. We may well say, in this connection, on reviewing the progress of this Bill in the Senate, that not one of those who have resisted it, (with the exception of Col. Joyner, and Mr. Shepard, at first, who are [in Mr. S's case *were*,] well known to be in favor of adhering rigidly to the old Constitution,) have expressed any sentiments of hostility to the *change* contemplated by the Bill, but, simply and solely, to the *manner* of effecting it. *That* is *our* position, and by that position we intend to stand or fall!

Mr. Caldwell's amendment, mentioned under the Legislative head, having been rejected, (Messrs. Arendell, Barringer, Caldwell of Burke, Bynum, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Kelly, Lillington, Lane, Richardson, Washington, and Woodfin, voting in favor of it,) Messrs. Gilmer and Kelly each addressed the Senate at some length—and with considerable force—after hearing whom, we were at a loss to conceive how there could be any difference of opinion as to the safest and most politic mode of amending our organic law.

An amendment offered by Mr. Eborn, inserting the word *white* between *free* and *men*, where the latter occurs, was *unanimously* adopted; and the question recurring on the passage of the Bill its second reading, it was passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canada, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Sherrod, Shepard, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, Watt—32.

NAYS—Messrs. Barringer, Bynum, Caldwell of Burke, Bond, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Richardson, Sessoms, Willey, and Woodfin—16.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 22.

The bill to incorporate the N. C. and Tennessee R. R. Co. was amended, 52 to 50, by striking out all, and inserting an appropriation of $12,000 from the Cherokee fund, to survey the route. The bill then passed its 2d reading, 56 to 52.

Several other bills were passed.

The revenue bill was taken up. Various amendments were proposed and rejected.

Among the bills passed was one supplemental to the Plank Road Charters, which have been or may be passed at the present session of the General Assembly.

Evening Session.—A great number of bills passed their 2d reading; among them, a bill to provide for a geological and agricultural survey of the State. Mr. Bridgers moved to lay this bill on the table. The House refused to lay on the table by ayes 31, noes 57. The bill was advocated with much warmth by Messrs. Rayner, R. M. Saunders, Avery, Flemming, T. J. Person and D. F. Caldwell, and opposed by Mr. Brogden. Being put on its third reading, it passed by ayes 47, noes 39.

Resolutions providing for the publication of Colonial records and for other purposes, were amended, on motion of Mr. Avery, so as to provide for the publication of the records of the Provincial Congress of the State from 1766 to 1787, and, on motion of Mr. S. J. Person, so as to provide for the publication of 1000 copies of each, and passed.

The following resolutions were read the second time and laid on the table: resolutions declaring certain inalienable rights of freemen, a violation of which is tyranny, by ayes 62, noes 20; and resolutions on repudiation, by ayes 69, noes 16.

The bill more effectually to provide against trading with slaves was read the second time. Messrs. Steele and Rayner advocated its passage, and Messrs. S. P. Hill, McLean, and Scott opposing it. It was rejected by ayes 18, noes 50.

SENATE—*Thursday, Jan* 23.

Mr. Kelly's bill for electing Judges of the County Courts by the people, and for other purposes, was amended, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, by providing that a majority of the Justices in any county may adopt or reject the provisions of this act. The bill then passed its 2d reading.

The bill to incorporate the Western Bank in Greensboro' was amended, its title changed so as to read, "a bill to increase the capital of the Bank of Cape Fear," and passed its 3d reading, 31 to 14.

The bill to amend the act establishing an Insane Asylum, was read 3d time, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central R. R. Company, was read 3d time, amended, and rejected by a vote of ayes 14, noes 29.

The vote was afterwards reconsidered.

The bill to amend the act establishing a board of Directors for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was read 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 23.

Mr Cockerham offered a resolution that, after this hour, no member shall speak on any one question more than ten minutes, the first time, or more than five, the second time, except by leave of the House. Adopted by ayes 55, noes 45.

Mr. Cherry, the petition of Wm. Smith, a free colored man of the city of Raleigh, praying the Legislature to memorialize Congress to set apart a portion of the public lands for free persons of color. Laid on the table.

Mr. W Hill introduced a resolution, providing that the Public Treasurer shall subscribe for 2000 shares to the Stock of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company, on condition that the Company transfer to the State 2000 shares in the stock of their road. Referred.

Mr. Rayner introduced a resolution, inquiring of His Excellency, Gov. Reid, whether he had made any reply to the Governor of South Carolina, communicating the proceedings of the Legislature of said State on the subject of a Southern Congress; to the President of the Nashville Convention; or to the communication of the Governor of Vermont, transmitting the Peace resolutions of the Legislature of said State, and if so, to communicate a copy of such replies to the Legislature.

Mr. Avery opposed these resolutions, as they implied a censure upon Gov. Reid, and he thought that these communications had been sent by Gov. Reid to the Legislature, in order that that body might take such action as might be deemed proper.

Mr. Flemming opposed them on the same grounds.

Mr. Rayner said that no censure was intended upon Gov. Reid, nor could it be fairly implied from these resolutions. He had offered them for the purpose of obtaining information, as he thought that replies ought to have been made, but he did not know that they had.

Mr. R. M. Saunders asked what kind of reply he would desire the Governor to make?

Mr. Rayner eloquently replied, such as the Governor of a free, independent and patriotic State ought to make in the present state of the Country.

Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried by ayes 48, noes 36.

Much time of the morning and afternoon session was devoted to the Revenue bill.

Mr. Rayner spoke at some length showing the probable liabilities and receipts of the State, and declaring that it was his sincere desire to adopt such measures as would raise a sufficient amount to meet all the liabilities of the State, and he offered a bill as a substitute for the whole bill of the Committee. He explained the provisions of the bill with considerable minuteness.

A bill to provide for the incorporation of companies to construct Plank and Turnpike roads was rejected, 56 to 49.

Evening Session.—The Free Suffrage bill passed its 3d reading as follows:

Ayes—Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Cannady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Malloy, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Watson, Williamson, Wooten, and Watt—33.

Noes—Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Richardson, Sessoms, Willey, and Woodfin—16.

The bill relative to the purchasers of Cherokee lands, security of debts due the State, &c., was read 3rd time, ayes 33, noes 14.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Onslow, was read 3rd time and rejected. Ayes 15; Noes 28.

The bill to incorporate the Newbern and Central R. R. Co., was read 3d time, amended, and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, was read 3d time and passed.

A large number of bills and resolutions were read the second and third times.

SENATE—*Friday, Jan.* 24.

Mr. Clark, from Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill repealing the law passed at the last Session relative to the militia service.

Mr. Haughton, from the Joint Select Committee, made a report relative to the pecuniary affairs of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb.

The Senate took up the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston R. R. Co. The amendments proposed by the House were rejected, ayes 17, noes 28.

The Resolution requesting the Governor to return to the Governor of Vermont the Resolutions of peace, was read 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill relative to Common Schools was read 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Nothing of importance transpired in the Senate in the afternoon, except the introduction of a Resolution by Dr. Cameron, directing the Governor to dispose of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road at public sale.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 24.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to reconsider the vote by which the House concurred in the amendment of the Senate to the bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands, &c. Mr. Caldwell not having voted on this question, the Speaker decided that it was not competent for him to make the motion.

Mr. Sloan moved the reconsideration.

Mr. D F. Caldwell said that he desired the reconsideration, for the purpose of killing the bill, because he considered it one of the most iniquitous bills that had ever been passed. He had obtained information, since the passage of the bill in this House, which had brought him to this conclusion

Mr. G. W. Hayes said he could say why this motion had been made, but he would not do so; but it was not because any new information had been gained by any of the members of this House.

Mr. D. F Caldwell: *It is false.*

[At these words, an unpleasant personal rencontre took place between Messrs. Caldwell and Hayes. After the Speaker had succeeded in restoring order, Mr. R. M. Saunders said he had long since come to the conclusion, as to what ought to be done, when scenes like these occurred in a deliberative body. He therefore, offered the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the difficulty which occured between Messrs. Caldwell and Hayes, members of this House, and that they have leave to sit during the sitting of this House, and that they report the facts with such resolutions as they may think that the House should adopt, and that the Committee have leave to summon persons.

Adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed, as the Committee, Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Rayner, Cherry, Steele, and Eaton.

The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the Senate to the bill, was concurred in, by a vote of ayes 28, noes 73.

The amendments of the Senate, to the Bill to amend the constitution of the State, were taken up.

The House concurred in the 1st amendment, to strike out "free men" and insert "free *white* men," by Ayes 81, noes 4.

The second amendment, providing that electors for the Senate, shall have paid taxes, was concurred in by Ayes 81, noes 7.

Afternoon Session.—The revenue bill from the committee on Finance, was taken up.

Mr Rayner moved a call of the House. Carried. The roll having been called, the names of the absentees, and the door closed—

Mr. Martin moved that further proceedings on the call of the House be dispensed with, ayes 62, noes 36.

The bill passed its second reading—ayes 58, noes 45.

The bill was read the third time.

Mr. Rayner moved severally to strike out the 1st and 2nd sections of the bill and insert the corresponding ones of the bill introduced by himself.

The House refused to strike out either.

Mr. McLean, from the joint select committee, reported that they had examined the state of public business, and unanimously recommended that the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday next at 8 o'clock, A. M.

A message was received from the Senate, proposing to rescind the joint order, by which the two Houses had agreed to adjourn on Monday, and proposing that the two Houses adjourn on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at 8 o'clock, A. M. Concurred in.

The House then took a recess.

Evening Session.—A large number of bills were read the 3d time. Among the most important, the following were passed: a bill to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Hooper; a bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company; resolutions providing for the publication of Colonial records and for other purposes; a bill to provide for revising the Statute law of the State.

SENATE—*Saturday, Jan.* 25.

Sundry engrossed bills and resolutions from the House were read 1st, 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill concerning the militia was read 3d time and rejected—ayes 20; noes 23.

3 o'clock.—The bill to ascertain the will of the people in relation to calling a Convention was debated at length by Messrs. Bynum and Woodfin, in favor, and Messrs. Shepard, Bower, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, and Thomas, against it. It was rejected, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Barringer, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Hargrave, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Woodfin—13.

Noes—Messrs Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cannady, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn, Grist, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Joyner, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Sessoms, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Washington, Wiley, Williamson, Wooten and Watt—36.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Jan.* 25.

Mr R M Saunders from Select Committee appointed to inquire into the rencontre between Messrs. Caldwell and Hayes, made a report of the facts, and recommended the adoption of a resolution that those gentlemen had incurred the censure of the House, and should be reprimanded by the Speaker.

Messrs. Hayes and Caldwell made some remarks apologising to the House for their conduct.

Mr. Love moved that the resolution be laid on the table. Ayes 71, noes 29.

The revenue bill occupied most of the sitting, and again in the afternoon. Finally, the bill passed its 3d reading, 58 to 46.

The St. Louis *Intelligencer* of the 7th inst. contains a list occupying upwards of two closely printed columns, of steam boat disasters on the western waters, during the year just ended. The whole number of accidents sum up 124, of which 49 occurred from sinking, by striking snags and other obstructions in the river; 13 from collapsing flues; 9 from explosions; 8 from collisions; 14 from fire, and 26 from other causes. The number of boats lost sum up 53. Lives (as near as ascertained) 324, of which 8 were the result of collisions, 45 from collapsing flues, 125 from explosions, and 156 from fire.

Gen. Cass Pledged not to be a Presidential Candidate in 1852.—Gen. Cass, in his letter to the Baltimore Convention accepting its nomination for the Presidency, pledged himself never again to be a candidate for the Presidency. He said: "No circumstances can possibly arise which would induce me to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy." In making this pledge Gen. Cass declared that it was dictated by a "sense of duty" to his country. Language could not be more binding upon Gen. Cass, than the pledge, voluntarily assumed by him, never again to permit his name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy. Here is the pledge under Gen. Cass's own signature:

"My immediate predecessor in the nomination by the Democratic party announced his determination not to be a candidate for re-election. Coinciding with him in his views so well expressed, and so faithfully carried out, I beg leave to say that no circumstances can possibly arise which would induce me again to permit my name to be brought forward in connection with the Chief Magistracy of our country. My inclination and my sense of duty equally dictate this course.

LEWIS CASS."

The Next Presidency.—A letter from Washington to the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says:

Mr. Marcy, Mr. Dallas and several of the most efficient managers and wire workers of the Democracy from different States, have been sitting in council for several days, arranging the programme of the coming Presidential campaign.

It is asserted with full confidence, by those who claim to be well informed, that they have agreed upon a ticket, consisting of Gen. Cass for President, and Gen. Houston for Vice President.

I said in a recent letter, that Gen. Cass had the advantage of the organization, and this interchange of views and arrangement of policy proves that his followers have determined to coerce the convention into a nomination at every hazard, by forestalling other movements here by placing their candidate in such an attitude, as to compel men either to fall into his support or into qualified opposition. I am not able to say, whether Gen. Houston's friends have consented to accept the secondary position assigned to him, which is far beyond any merit or character that they could present in the shape of claims to consideration.—There will be other and equally interesting developments in a few days.

The New York "Journal of Commerce" says that while the Abolitionists do nothing but steal negroes from their masters, "within the last nine months, between $4000 and $5000, the voluntary offerings of the benevolent, have passed through our hands for the liberation of slaves, *not twenty dollars of which, as we have good reason to believe, was contributed by Abolitionists, black or white.* They have no relish for emancipation, unless there is an odor of *thievery* about it. *With* such an odor, they scent the game at a long distance. The last report of the New York State Vigilance Committee, submitted verbally by the Secretary at the annual meeting in May last, states that during the year then just closed, they "assisted 151 fugitive slaves." For the meaning of the word "assisted," ask Chaplin. If he cannot tell, ask a poor slave girl, (we forget her name at this moment,) who, previous to the intermeddling of the Abolitionists, had a comfortable home in the district of Columbia, where she was kindly treated, but who having been decoyed away by Chaplin, was re-captured with him and when we last heard from her, she was at Richmond, on her way to the far South,—her mistress (a widow) not being disposed to retain a servant who would allow herself to be tampered with by Abolitionists.

A Commentary upon Abolitionism.—Bishop Capers, of South Carolina, a gentleman of piety, was the owner of a large plantation and one hundred slaves. A few years ago he was seized with the emancipation fever, and resolved to set them all free. He gave up to their use for three years, the plantation and all that was upon it; horses, cattle, farming utensils, and all, telling them that if they succeeded well, at the end of that time, they should have their freedom and all they had made. When the time had expired, he found that they had made nothing, that the stock was all killed for their use, that all the farming implements were destroyed, that the horses had died and not been replaced, that there was no corn in the corn-houses, or cotton at the gin, and that they were on the point of starvation. He became satisfied that they were incapable of shifting for themselves, and very wisely took them once more under his own charge.

Richmond Dispatch.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writing under date of 15th inst., says:—Mr. Secretary Graham's party, last night, was a very brilliant one, and very numerously attended. Gov. Graham, though somewhat formal and sedate in his personal bearing, is nevertheless a true North Carolina gentleman, with a heart as warm and generous as is to be found in the breast of any man who may have a warmer exterior. He has ever been a good and true whig, withal, although he may seem to be, for the present, in the estimation of some observers, not much of a party man. He will wear well in his present or any other position.

Virginia action on the Vermont Resolutions.—The following resolutions were adopted in the Virginia House of Delegates, on Thursday, by a unanimous vote:—

1. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to return to the Governor of Vermont the resolutions of the Legislature of that State styled "Resolutions for the promotion of peace."

2. *Resolved*, That the Governor be requested to inform the Governor of Vermont that the Legislature of Virginia declines to consider the resolutions from the Legislature of Vermont relative to the peace of the world until that body shall show itself careful of the peace of the Union, by conforming to the enactments of the constitution of the United States and laws passed in pursuance thereof.

A National Holiday.—The National Intelligencer strongly recommends observing the 22d of February next as a general holiday, in commemoration of the Union.

Scarcity of Females in California.—A California correspondent of the New York Herald thus refers to the scarcity of females in that State. He says:

"When we used to read accounts in the papers of the miners dancing around an old bonnet which they found in the road, we set it down as a fiction; but I can assure you that there is a young physician, living on the Toulumne river, who has made an independent fortune by exhibiting a dress worn by a female; it is said, with how much truth I do not know, that every Saturday night the door of his rancho is besieged by the miners, like the doors of a theatre, every one endeavoring to procure a front seat and a good view of the exhibition."

A GOOD MOVEMENT.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

In consequence of the misrepresentations which have been circulated in reference to the following paper, which, being signed by Members of Congress, we have been permitted to publish, for the information of all who desire to know the truth about it:

"The undersigned, Members of the Two Congress of the United States, believing that renewal of sectional controversy upon the subject of slavery would be both dangerous to the peace and destructive of its objects, and seeing no way by which such controversy can be avoided, but by a strict adherence to the settlement that was effected by the Compromise Acts passed at the last session of Congress, DO HEREBY DECLARE that it is their intention to maintain the settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter it, or any of the acts aforesaid, unless by the general consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develope in the operation of the same; and for the purpose of making this resolution effectual, they FURTHER DECLARE that they will not, for the office of President or of Vice President, or of Senator, or of Representative in Congress, support as member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, or to the renewal, in any form, of agitation upon the subject of slavery."

[This paper was stated to have been signed up to Tuesday last, by 60 members of Congress, 50 of them Whigs.]

Good.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Express says:—"A number of applications have been made by our foreign ministers to be recalled, but the President is inflexible in refusing them this privilege. I could name five missions that would be vacant this month had the President assented to their wishes; but he is resolved, so far as consistent with duty, that if men will accept of their fits, they shall pay their own expenses home, or serve out the period of their appointment."

Mississippi.—The

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1851.

THE LEGISLATURE.—Our correspondent at Raleigh has been prevented by unavoidable engagements from writing more than the brief letter given below.

It will be seen, that, in humble imitation of the Bentons and Footes of Congress, two of our Legislators have proceeded from arguments to blows. They are both Whigs. We wish they had left that sort of legislation to the Locofocos.

FREE SUFFRAGE.—It will be seen that the Free Suffrage bill has finally passed both Houses of the Legislature, and is a law.

ADJOURNMENT.—The last resolution of the two Houses was, to adjourn on to-morrow. But, as Friday the 24th and Monday the 27th had both been resolved on previously, we shall believe in the adjournment after it takes place.

RECONSIDERATION.—The members of our Legislature appear to be as whimsical as a coquettish girl. Scarcely a bill of any importance has been rejected during the session, without its burial being followed by a resurrection, in the shape of a motion to reconsider. And a number of bills have been passed into laws after having been so rejected and reconsidered; so that of late we have come to regard the rejection of a bill as a pretty sure sign of its passing. We need not cite instances. The fact must have struck our readers. This is an age of "progress." Nothing is settled or stable. What is built up to-day must be pulled down to-morrow; and *vice versa*.

Other instances of hasty and inconsiderate legislation might be cited,—such as bills to amend acts passed at the present session; and bills supplemental to acts passed at the present session.—Several such bills have been found necessary. Formerly it was customary to repeal or amend at one session what had passed at the previous session; but this is too slow a process for the "progressives."

Among the good things accomplished by the present Legislature, the act passed providing for an Agricultural and Geological survey of the State, deserves to rank high on the list. It was introduced and ably advocated by Gen. Bynum, and has passed both houses. Unless, therefore, it should be reconsidered, or a supplemental bill be passed, we look for great benefit from it. It authorises the Governor to appoint some gentleman of science, to conduct an Agricultural, Geological, Mineralogical, and Botanical Survey of the whole State, making it his duty, by himself or his assistants, to visit *every* County in the State, and examine every thing of interest or value in either of the above departments—to ascertain the nature and character of its products—the nature and character of its soil, as well as an account of its minerals. The whole expenditures of the Survey are not to exceed $5,000 per annum.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, January 25, 1851.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son—Dear Sirs: You will perceive that a rencontre took place yesterday in the Commons Hall between Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, of Guilford, and G. W. Hayes, of Cherokee. It produced quite a hubbub for a time, but the interference of members prevented any thing serious. After the scuffle, Mr. Caldwell undertook to make an explanation, but Mr. Rayner very wisely objected to any explanation from either of the gentlemen. The committee appointed have not yet reported. I understand they will recommend censure. Two of the committee favored the expulsion of one, at least, of the parties. I am happy to add, it is understood that Messrs. Hayes and Caldwell have become reconciled.

The Senate, it seems, has refused to concur in the amendments of the House to the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. The amendments simply provided for releasing the old stockholders and obligors. The time for adjournment having been extended to Wednesday next, you need not be surprised to hear of the Legislature making an appropriation to put this road in good condition and retaining it as State property exclusively. There is a strong feeling in favor of such an arrangement; and gentlemen entertaining this view may now perfect the plan. No doubt seems to be entertained that it will be valuable property if the North Carolina Rail Road is built.

THE PLANK ROAD is now completed to Carthage, 41 miles. Small portions of the Road are also completed beyond Carthage, but not sufficient in any one place to make it important.

PROMPT.—The contractor on the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road has gone to work, has already opened a mile or two of the road, and a portion of the lumber is already on the ground.—A Steam Saw Mill has been ordered by him.

COAL.—We refer the reader to the important statements of Mr. Williams, on our first page, in relation to the Coal deposites in Chatham and Moore counties.

It has been stated that this Coal can be mined and transported from Deep River to Wilmington for $1 per ton. This is so small a sum that persons have questioned the accuracy of the estimate. But we see in the National Intelligencer, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company has contracted to "guaranty the transportation of 500,000 tons of coal down the canal during the year commencing July 1st, 1851, at a toll of 37½ cents per ton." If this means for transportation *and* tolls, it shows that the estimate of the Deep River Company is not too low.

NEW JERSEY.—The message of Gov. Haines, and the Inaugural Address of Gov. Fort, are both documents highly honorable to them and gratifying to the friends of the Union. They both take the most decided stand in favor of the compromise acts of the last session of Congress; in favor of maintaining the fugitive law as the law of the land passed in accordance with an undoubted provision of the constitution; against any interference with the domestic institutions of other States; and generally against any further agitation of the subject.

If we had room we would publish extracts from both these documents; but they came to hand after our paper was full.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.—We had prepared some remarks on the Journal's Free Suffrage and Convention article; but before they could be put in type we found our columns full.

SMALL POX.—This loathsome disease still prevails in several parts of our State. Three deaths and 16 new cases occurred in Charlotte for the week ending Jan'y 14; and a new case has occurred in Wilmington.

The Raleigh Register contradicts a report which had gained currency, that the disease was in Chapel Hill. A case of the chicken pox, and not the small pox, exists there.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.—The Arctic has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 11th inst.

She brings no news of the Steamer Atlantic, now out about a month. It was hoped that she had put back, and would be heard from by the Arctic. The absence of news of her increases the anxiety as to her safety; but she is stated to be a very strong vessel, and many think she will yet be heard of.

At Liverpool, Cotton was in limited demand, with small sales, but without change in price.

The Hon. Walker Anderson, formerly of Hillsborough, N. C. has been elected Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Florida.

ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS.—We are rejoiced to announce that Mr. Geyer, an eminent Whig of St. Louis, Missouri, has been elected Senator in Congress, in place of Mr. Benton, for six years from the 4th of March next. Not only do we rejoice at the election of a Whig, but the whole country will rejoice at the defeat of Benton. On the 40th ballot Geyer received 80 votes, Benton 55, scattering 24.

Mr. Geyer is a native of Maryland. He was selected for a place in Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, but declined it.

Mr. Benton was one of the first Senators elected from Missouri, after its admission as a State into the Union, and will, when his term expires next March, have held a seat in the Senate for thirty years consecutively—a longer term than any other person ever served in the Senate.

Jas. A. Bayard, Loco, has been elected Senator from Delaware, in place of Wales, Whig.

In Massachusetts, no election has been made. The coalition candidate, (the abolitionist Sumner,) seems to be losing ground. On the last trial, he received 176 votes, Winthrop 171. Necessary to a choice 190. As between Winthrop and Sumner we have no choice. Our hope is that no election will be made.

Gov. Dodge has been re-elected from Wisconsin.

FLORIDA.—Mr. Mallory, of Key West, has been elected Senator in Congress, for six years, to succeed Mr. Yulee. Mr. M. is stated to be a democrat, but a friend of the Union, and was elected by a union of the Whigs and the democrats who are Union men.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Jas. H. Duncan, Whig, has been re-elected to Congress, on the second trial. It is equally honorable to Mr. Duncan and his constituents, that the journals which supported his election made it a distinct point, in his favor, that he supported the adjustment measures of the last Session.

Davis and Scudder, Whigs, have also been elected. In four other districts, no election.

SUGGESTED VISIT OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND TO AMERICA.—The English papers publish a letter from President Fillmore, reluctantly declining an invitation from W. S. Stell, Esq. of Manchester, Eng, to visit the World's Fair, and to make Mr. Stell's house his home during the visit. The President says that he had hoped to attend the Fair, and gratify his strong desire to visit England, until the death of his predecessor imposed duties on him which forbid the gratification of that desire.

One of the papers, in publishing the letter, expresses regret that London is not to be "honored with the presence of the head of the great Republic." It was hoped such a visit from our President would pave the way for a visit of Queen Victoria to New York. She has, it is said, more than once expressed a desire to visit the British provinces in America, and the safest and easiest way to do so is through New York "It is obvious, (says the paper,) how much such interchanges of courtesy on the part of the respective heads of the two nations would tend to strengthen the bonds of sympathy and good feeling between them."

FROM CALIFORNIA.—The steamers Cherokee and Prometheus arrived at New York on Tuesday last with $2,250,000 in gold.

Col. Fremont's chance of re-election to the U. S. Senate was considered very doubtful. Col. Weller's friends expect to elect him.

Another fire at San Francisco destroyed $100,000 worth of property.

SILVER.—A letter from the Director of the U. S. Mint, attributes the scarcity of silver entirely to the depreciation made in the relative value of gold by Congress. People pay debts in this country in gold, and keep the silver to pay debts in other countries where our standard of gold is not recognised. The eagle is a legal tender in this country for $10, whilst in England it will pay but about $9 50. Ten silver dollars, however, will pay as much debt there as here.

THE CENSUS.—The Washington correspondent of the Charleston Courier says, "A revised estimate of the population of the United States, made upon returns, so far as received, shows a total of 23,320,000. The rates of representation will therefore be about 95,000; and the slave-holding States will have 86 or 87 Representatives. The several sections of the Union will retain, under the new apportionment, nearly the same relative representative strength, which they have at present."

ANOTHER FUGITIVE CASE.—A runaway from Baltimore was arrested in Philadelphia on Friday last, and the case was under trial before U. S. Commissioner Ingraham. A large crowd of colored persons in attendance.

The impudent English incendiary, George Thompson, lately addressed a meeting in Boston, which had been called for the benefit of Chaplin, the man who was arrested at Washington for stealing Mr. Toombs's negroes. After Chaplin had spoken, and a collection had been taken up to help pay the $25,000 for which he is bailed, Thompson was introduced. "He was received with considerable applause, mingled with hisses; but the disturbance was not so great as to prevent his proceeding. He calumniated the Bostonians in a most shameful manner. Said that he blushed for that city, and that acts had been committed in it, which made it stink in the nostrils of common humanity. He abused the Union meeting held in Faneuil Hall, President Fillmore, the South, the Church, in fact every thing American, except the abolition party. He was frequently interrupted by indignant hisses. There would undoubtedly have been a serious disturbance had the fact of the meeting been more generally known." There were about 700 people present, one-third of them blacks.

JENNY LIND—*More Generosity.*—This wonderful woman, who seems to live only to give pleasure and to do good, has forwarded to Stockholm, (Sweden,) from New York, $20,000, to be distributed among the poor. The first knowledge of this good deed comes from Stockholm.

The English papers say that she writes in fine spirits, and "very much pleased with the American people, having met with a great many very good, kind, hospitable friends in her transatlantic tour."

FLAX COTTON.—The English papers have not yet settled the question as to applicability of cotton machinery to the spinning of flax into yarn.—The London Correspondent of the National Intelligencer says, that "the truth appears to lie between the two. Flax *has* been spun by cotton machinery, but it has only been when *mixed* with an equal quantity of cotton."

The same writer says, that "the cultivation of the best kinds of American cotton has been very much increased in India during the last year. It appears that only sixty pounds of clean native cotton per acre can be raised upon land which will produce 115 lbs. of American cotton. A very large increase of good cotton is expected from India during the present year."

A QUEER SCENE.—On Sunday the 19th, the Rev. Dr. Hawks of N. Y. preached by invitation in the Capitol at Washington, a great sermon on the Union, at the close of which Richard S. Coxe, Esq. rose and moved that the Dr. be requested to furnish a copy of the sermon for publication. And the motion was unanimously agreed to.

CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the last week have been unusually uninteresting. The Senate has been chiefly occupied with the bill to pay five millions to the claimants for French Spoliations prior to 1800, which was passed; and the House with various subjects of no general interest.

Rather a spicy debate occurred in the Senate on Wednesday, on Mr. Clay's resolution to inquire whether something further can be done to suppress the African slave trade. Messrs. Hale, Clay, Foote and others took part in it. Finally the resolution was adopted, 45 to 9—the 9 consisting of Mr. Hale and the extreme Southern men, Butler, Rhett, &c.

RECOMMENDATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The wire-workers, it is said, have determined to nominate Gens. Cass and Houston for President and Vice President. Commenting upon this military combination, a correspondent of the Philadelphia American says, that both gentlemen will find their deeds celebrated in the History of the Country. For it is recorded, that in a fit of boldness Gen. Cass broke *his sword*, whilst in the fortunes of war it happened to Gen. Houston to break *his leg*.

ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.—The English papers by the Asia all agree, that for extent and steadiness of trade, there has never been a more satisfactory year than the one just closed. The middle classes have made good profits, "while the working population have enjoyed a degree of independence without precedent in the history of the country." In the cotton manufacture, "the greatest activity has prevailed, and yarn and goods have been in such request that the production could scarcely keep pace with the demand." The wool trade has proved extremely satisfactory to the grower, importer, and manufacturer." The iron business, too, has prospered.

We have no disposition to repine at the healthful and prosperous condition of these and all other interests in England. But it is beyond dispute that much of it is at the expense of like interests in the U. States. It cannot be denied that immense importations of British manufactures in all these branches are made into the U. States, which have operated to the destruction of the manufactories here. Hundreds of cotton mills, and woollen mills, and iron furnaces, are closed, and thousands of those who earned their wages therein have been driven to other modes of earning a living. To all this it is urged, that people should "buy where they can buy cheapest." This is not always sound policy. One thing is very certain, however, that the effect of flooding our country with foreign goods, is to render our manufactories so unprofitable that their owners are obliged to close them.

FREE TRADE.—The statement made in this country that the Free Traders had organized to effect the election of Mr. Walker to the Presidency, seems to have been received with much favor on the other side of the water. We extract the following paragraph from the Intelligencer's English correspondent:

"The formation in New York of a Free-Trade Association has excited great attention in England, and the Liverpool Mercury announces with great glee, on the authority of the New York Tribune, a secret organization of the Free-Traders of New York to return a free-trade President at the next election, in the person of the Hon. Robert J. Walker. We are told of a subscription in aid of this project, already exceeding $200,000, and which is to be raised by the free-traders on *both* sides of the Atlantic to a million. Newspapers are to be bought up; writers and orators to be well paid, and influence of every kind brought to bear upon the election, so that an "out and out" free-trader may be placed in the Presidential chair. Our free-traders, who look upon their nostrum as a universal panacea for all political and social evils in all parts of the world, are delighted with the scheme. We do not know what they would say to a subscription being entered into in the United States to place Lord Stanly in the place of Lord John Russell, but this would be only the retort courteous."

We publish the following communication, though it does not meet the question, as we think. We have not Mr. Rencher's letter before us, but the Republic says that he charges the President with refusing, in violation of his duty, to allow the use of the U. S. ships in Boston harbor for the confinement of fugitive slaves, or to call on the U. S. troops in Boston to overcome combinations. The Republic denied both these charges, by authority of the President. It showed that the President had no authority to use the public vessels in that way, but that another kind of prison had been expressly provided by Congress, and that he was not asked to allow the use of the troops. It is no answer to this to say that the U. S. Marshal at Boston told Mr. Rencher and Mr. Jones that he had applied to the President. It would have been pertinent if the Marshal had shown to them the President's refusal.

Mr. Rencher appears to have relied on the Marshal's statement, and to have taken it for granted that the President had refused to act. The Republic shows, that in one particular he was not asked to act, and in the other he had no right to act, the fugitive law itself having provided a different proceeding from the one asked.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 25, 1851.

MESSRS. EDITORS: My attention has been directed to a publication in the Observer of the 21st instant, under the caption "Mr. Rencher's letter," in which it appears that the "Republic" charges Mr. Rencher with making false statements in regard to an application from the Marshal of Massachusetts to the Executive of the United States, for authority to use the ships in the harbour of Boston for the confinement of fugitive slaves, and to call on the troops at Boston to overcome combinations that might be formed to resist the execution of the fugitive slave law.

Now it happened that I was on a visit to Boston, also in pursuit of a runaway slave, and arrived there several days previous to Mr. Rencher. I conversed frequently with the Marshal on the subject of arresting the fugitives. At length he informed me that he could get no assistance from the State authorities, that the jailers had notified him that the State prison should not receive the fugitive slave, that the abolitionists would doubtless raise a mob and resist him in the execution of the law, and that his alternative was to apply to the Executive of the U. States for the troops at Boston to support him in the exercise of his duty, and that he would also apply for a cutter or naval vessel to be used as a prison ship. On the next day he advised me that his letters of application had been dispatched to Washington. In my hearing the Marshal of Massachusetts stated to Mr. Rencher in substance what is all that is represented in Mr. Rencher's letter in regard to his application to the Executive for troops and U. S. shipping. I publish the above because Mr. Rencher is absent from North Carolina, and will not probably see the attack made on him before his return.

M. V. JONES.

The St. Charles Hotel, at New Orleans, one of the largest and most popular houses in the United States, was destroyed by fire, with most of its furniture, on the 19th inst. The churches and several other buildings were also destroyed, and the entire loss was over a million of dollars.

An Example for Imitation.—The North Carolina Legislature has agreed to adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst. It is perhaps the most industrious body of the kind possessed by any constituency in the Union. They meet at 10 A. M. and sit until dinner, then adjourn for an hour or two, after which they re-assemble and work until dark, and after tea until 10 P. M. No one questions the fact that they fairly earn their per diem, which in some other States has been frequently disputed.

Richmond Whig.

We insert the following communication from Col. Steele with pleasure. He is right in believing that we had no intention to do him injustice; we know nothing personally about the speech in question. Nor have we any reason to suppose that our correspondent had the slightest wish to do him injustice, but the reverse.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 21, 1851.

Gentlemen: I noticed in your paper of the 14th instant, a remark made by your Raleigh correspondent, which has a tendency to do me, as well as others who agree with me in opinion, serious injustice. It is in reference to some remarks which I submitted in the House upon the engrossing question of Negro Slavery. Your correspondent states that I did not argue the doctrine of secession, though I believed it with all my heart. This, coupled with various speeches which have been made here, and editorials which have appeared in many of the newspapers, has, doubtless, led many persons to suppose that we who believe in the *right* of a State, under certain circumstances, to secede from the Union, are in favor of a State's carrying out this right at this time. Now, so far from this being the case, I have taken occasion to mention publicly, to prevent misconstruction, that I was a Union man, and opposed either to secession, revolution or rebellion, for any injustice as yet done us. I have never believed, and think I never shall, that the doctrine of secession is more dangerous than that of revolution, in the latter of which there is a perfect unanimity of opinion.

When a suitable occasion presents itself—and it will shortly after the adjournment of the General Assembly—I shall write out the remarks which I made at the time referred to, and also on the question of a change in the Constitution, for publication; and my constituents can then see what are the opinions which I entertain.

I have written this in no captious spirit, and with no desire to find fault with any one,—but merely to set myself right at once before those by whose kindness I have been honored with a seat in the General Assembly. I have, on occasions before this, suffered myself to be grossly wronged by not removing erroneous impressions in their inception; and duty to myself and my friends imperatively requires that hereafter I shall not permit, if I can help it, my positions to be misrepresented.

I wish you to understand distinctly that I do not find fault with you, for I can hardly believe that you have the slightest disposition to do me injustice. By inserting this communication you will oblige me, and I doubt not many of my friends, who are subscribers to your paper.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

W. L. STEELE.

If it is not out of place, we should like to inquire of the "Standard," what it thinks of Mr. Gilmer's abilities 'as a Constitutional lawyer,' *now?*

In the debate on Saturday last, Mr. Gilmer insisted that the Free Suffrage bill, as it had come from the House of Commons, clearly allowed persons to vote for Senators who *could not* vote for members of the other branch—*Free Negroes*, for example. Whereupon the "Standard" derisively remarks—"*a great Constitutional lawyer is Mr. Gilmer!*"

The "Standard's" legal argument, (to say nothing of Mr. Green W. Caldwell's) having failed to satisfy the Senate, that body UNANIMOUSLY adopted, on yesterday, an amendment to the Bill, *excluding* the Free Negroes, by the insertion of the word *white* between *free* and *men*—so as to make it read *free white men!* A beautiful illustration of the propriety of Legislative amendments! This will look sure enough, to the eyes of the *People*, we doubt not, like what Mr. *Shepard* called, at the commencement of the Session, Constitutional *"tinkering!"*—*Ral. Register.*

STATE LEGISLATURE.

On Monday, the bill introduced by Mr. Kelly, to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts, and to establish annually three Superior Courts in each county, came up on its second reading, and was advocated by Messrs. Kelly, Barringer and others. Mr. Bynum offered an amendment to require the Judges of the Supreme Court to ride the circuits, which was advocated by himself and Mr. Woodfin, and opposed by Messrs. Haughton and Joyner. The amendment was then adopted, but the bill, as amended, was then lost.

On yesterday, the bill for the relief of the purchasers of Cherokee lands came up, when numerous amendments were offered by Mr. Bynum. The bill and amendments were debated by Messrs. Bynum, Barringer, Caldwell of Burke, Hoke, Thomas and Woodfin. In the course of the debate, Mr. Thomas made allusion to the personal opposition of Gen. Bynum to this Cherokee Bill and the Western Turnpike; when that Senator took occasion to refer to his position in the late election for Governor, and before concluding, administered to David S. Reid one of the severest castigations it has ever been our lot to listen to. He remarked that whatever expectations he may have at one time entertained, in regard to the newly elected Governor, he had now lost every hope and confidence in his political honesty and integrity. He condemned, in most eloquent and indignant terms, the Governor's recent attempt to interfere with and dictate to the Legislature. He spoke of this conduct as *undignified* and unprecedented in the history of N. Carolina.

During the Afternoon Session, the Bill for the extension of the Central Road to Newbern passed its 2d reading. Mr. Washington advocated the bill in one of his ablest and most effective speeches.—It was also advocated by Messrs. Gilmer, Haughton, Joyner and Woodfin—each in a few appropriate remarks.

Raleigh Register, 21st.

A CALL FOR INFORMATION.

It will be seen from the House Proceedings, of yesterday, that the Democracy refused, virtually, to grant a call for information from Gov. Reid, as to what answer, if any, he has made to the communication of the Governor of South Carolina and the President of the Nashville Convention. Why this is so, we are at no great loss to determine. One would have thought, however, that, as His Excellency, in transmitting these communications, declined to suggest any action for the Legislature, when he had been so ready to *dictate* in other particulars, where popular favor was to be courted, his friends would have at least allowed the General Assembly the *privilege* of calling for information as to the course *he* had adopted. It is a subject in which the People have and feel an interest, and in relation to which, their wishes should be gratified.

Raleigh Register, Friday last.

An exchange paper enumerates the following list of advantages attending the advertising in a newspaper: "It has enlarged many a small business; has revived many a dull business; has recovered many a lost business; has preserved many a large business; has created many a new business."

GREAT BALE OF COTTON.—A bale weighing 1240 lbs. has been received at Augusta.

MARRIED,

At St. John's Church, in this town, on Tuesday morning the 21st inst., by the Rev. Geo. Benton, WILLIAM M. SHIPP, Esq., Attorney at Law of Rutherfordton, to Miss CATHARINE LAFAYETTE, second daughter of the late Hon. John A. Cameron.

At Floral College, Robeson county, N. C., by the Rev. John R. McIntosh, HECTOR McNEILL, M. D., of Clio, S. C., to Miss ELIZABETH H. JEWETT, daughter of Mr. Samuel Jewett, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

In Richmond county, on 17th ult., by Rev. A. B. Smith, Mr. MILTON S. AUSTIN, to Miss MARGARET E. DUMAS, daughter of I. A. Dumas, Esq.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Thomas Gibson, Mr. JOHN H. McLEAN, of Robeson county, to Miss CATHARINE L. MURPHY, of Richmond county.

In Everittsville, on the 21st inst., by the Rev. Curtis Hooks, Mr. BOAZ HOOKS, to Miss SUSAN E., daughter of Furnifold Jernigan, Esq.

Also, at the same time and place, Mr. DeWITT C. SHERARD, to Miss NANCY M., daughter of Rev. Curtis Hooks.

In Sampson county, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Hugh McAlpin, Dr. H. A. BIZZEL, to Miss CELESTIAL ROBINSON, both of Clinton.

In Salisbury, on the 16th inst., by Rev. Thos. P. Rieaud, Mr. JAMES H. ENNISS to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of G. W. Brown, Esq.

In Tyrrell county, on the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. Avery Sheppard, Mr. JOHN W HOOKER, of Chatham, to Miss WILLIE E. SPRUILL, of Tyrrell.

In Anson county, on the 23d instant, Mr. DAVID HUNTLY, Jr. to Miss SARAH, daughter of Thomas H. Gulledge. Also, on the same day, by the Rev. J. T. Wightman, Dr. WM. HARLEE, of Cheraw, S. C., to Miss JANE, daughter of Joseph Medley, Esq. of Anson.

In Montgomery county, on the 17th inst., by James C. Roper, Esq., THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq. to Miss MARTHA BOYD, all of Montgomery.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 16th inst., Mr. JOSEPH H. WATTERS, one of the largest planters, and most respected citizens of Brunswick county, in his 68th year.

In Brunswick county, on the 5th instant, Mr. HUGH MATHEWS, in his 73d year. The deceased was a native of Robeson county, but had resided here upwards of 30 years. He has left a wife, daughter, and an extensive circle of acquaintances to deplore the loss of their husband, father, and friend. He was beloved and respected by all who knew him; and it is hoped that

He is gone, he is gone, from this valley of tears,
To the home of the blest, where our Saviour appears;
Where angels shall meet him, and welcome him home,
To the footstool of mercy, to Jesus's throne.

[*Communicated.*

In Fayette county, Tennessee, on the 20th of December last, in the 66th year of his age, Rev. HENRY WARREN, formerly a resident of this county.

In Robeson county, very suddenly, on the 19th instant, Mr. JOHN POWELL, aged 90 years.

In Montgomery county, on the 18th inst., after a painful illness of six days, Miss SARAH McAULEY, aged 29 years and 2 months, leaving a large circle of friends to mourn their irreparable loss The deceased was a member of the Presbyterian Church, and died in the full triumphs of a gospel faith, and advised all her friends to prepare to meet her where parting will be no more.

[COM.

Recently, in Montgomery county, on Clark's creek, Mr. ARCHIBALD WILLIAMS, aged about 65. The deceased was a native of Montgomery county, and was a good neighbor, indulgent master, kind parent, affectionate husband and useful citizen, and has left a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn his loss. Also, recently, Mr JOHN ROBINSON, formerly deputy sheriff of Montgomery county, aged about 70.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JAN. 28.

Brandy, p'ch,	45 a 50	Lard,		8½ a	9
Ditto, apple,	37 a 40	Leather, sole,	20 a	23	
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lead, bar,	6½ a	7	
Bacon,	9 a 10	Molasses,	27 a	30	
Barring,	15 a 20	Nails, cut,	4½ a	5	
Cotton,	12½ a 12½	Oats,		a 60	
Corn,	85 a 90	Oil, Linseed,	90 a		
Coffee,	13 a 14	Powder,	5 00 a 6	00	
Cheese,	9 a 11	Shot,	1¾ a	2	
Copperas,	2½ a 3	Sugar, br'n,	6 a	9	
Candles, F. F.	15 a	Do. loaf,	11 a 12½		
Flour,	5¾ a 6¾	Salt, sack,	1 50 a		
Feathers,	28 a 30	Do. alum, bu.	40 a	50	
Flaxseed,	1 40 a 1 50	Shingles,	2 a	2½	
Hides, green,	3½ a 4	Tallow,	10 a		
Ditto, dry,	7 a 10	Wheat,	1 00 a 1	10	
Iron, Swedes,	5 a 6	Whiskey,	38 a	50	
Do. English,	3¼ a 4	Wool,	15 a	16	
Indigo,	1 a 1½	White Lead,	2 a	2½	
Lime,	1 75 a 2 00				

4-4 Brown Sheetings, 8 to 8½ cents.
Cotton Yarns, 5 to 10, 10 to 20 "

REMARKS.—No changes worthy of notice. Trade has been very brisk during the last week.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Bacon scarce at 6½ to 8. Corn 70 to 75. Meal 85 to 90. No Fayetteville Flour in market. Hay $1. Lard 7½ to 8. Lumber: Flooring Boards $11 to 11 50. Molasses 22. Turpentine: Yellow Dip 2 05, Hard 1 10. Tar 1 30. Rosin 90 to 1 25. Spirits Turpentine 27½ to 28. Pork 6 to 6½. Shingles 2 50 to 4 50. Staves $15. Timber: Shipping $9 to $9 50, Mill $7 to $8.

At New York, a decline in cotton of a quarter of a cent is anticipated in consequence of the Arctic's news. So says a despatch from that city dated Saturday last.

At Charleston, Cotton 11 to 13¾, a fall of ¼ to ⅜.

At Cheraw, Cotton 11¾ to 12½.

Total receipts of Cotton 1,150,084 bales, against 1,128,887 last year. Increase 21,207.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 20.—Steamer Rowan, with goods for Ray & Pearce, Haughton & Frazier, C Caison, E W Willkings, P P Johnson, H Erambert, E Hare, R Black, W Strickland, W Lockamy, Hall & Hall, Holt & Carrigan, J & T Waddill, A W Steel, E Fuller, Gilchrist & Wright, Cook & Johnson, T S Lutterloh, H L Myrover & Co, J Utley, D & W McLaurin, M McKinnon, B Rose & Son.

Jan'y 21—Steamer Evergreen, with goods for J H & J Martine, T J Johnson & Co, S Boon, F D Breece & Son, J Huske, J H Hall, A A McKethan, S J Hinsdale, G W McDonald, H Branson & Son, J Sundy, P Taylor, J Hales, Cook & Taylor, D & W McLaurin, R M Orrell, Brown, Fraley & Co, Wm Murphy & Co, R J Norris, W H Tew, J D Toomer, P G Evans, Dr Isaac Hall, R Tucker & Son, W B Thompson, A K Cromartie, C R Cromartie, C B Council.

Jan'y 25—Steamer Chatham, with goods for Blocker & Bullard, W H & T Lambert, J H Hall, J W Norwood, J H & J Martine, M L & R J Holmes, Barnhardt, Hix & Co, Jenkins & Roberts, J & J M Worth, Murchison, Reid & Co, E Belo, J G Cairns, A D McLean & Co, Island Ford Co, C G Yates, Headen & Horne, H L Myrover & Co, E L Winslow, D McMillan, G W Green, Dr Buie, M Greentree & Co, Boner & Crist, Jones & Nicholson, J Stuart, W H Autrey, Phifer & York, L McDaniel, Jas Hall, W L Mallett, and others.

Jan. 26.—Steamer Rowan, Odd Fellow in tow, with goods for Cedar Falls Co, T S Lutterloh, M W Jessup, J Brookshank, Wall & McDonald, H & E J Lilly, Hall & Hall, E Fuller, A W Steel, N K McDuffie, J & T Waddill, G Womack, R D McNeill, T J Anderson, P Montague, E W Willkings, C Chalmers.

Jan'y 27—Steamer Henrietta, with goods for B Rose & Son, H Branson & Son, P Taylor, S W Tillinghast & Co, F D Breece & Son, D McNeill, W F Moore, S T Pfohl, Cook & Taylor, J Jessup, Rockfish Co, Jones & Nicholson, Chas Banks, H Erambert, D M McDonald, Jas Wilkinson, A Williamson, Brown, Fraley & Co, F & H Fries, King & Hege, J J Sellers, L Green, M Schulkin, H A London & Co, A K Cromartie, E W Bacon, Thos O Brown.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

A SECOND hand Barouche. Also a Buggy, nearly new. A first rate harness Horse, 7 years old. A first rate milch cow, with a calf 5 weeks old. Also a cart and harness. Apply at this Office.

Jan'y 28, 1851. 1w

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. prime New Crop Molasses.
10 casks Rice.
10,000 lbs. Dry Hides.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

SEED OATS.

100 BUSHELS, for sale by
HALL & HALL.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

FAYETTEVILLE HALL.

FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY!
Wednesday 29th and Thursday 30th.

THE GREAT RHIGAS!

The Prince of Equilibrists,
(FROM PARIS,)
And Mr. JERRY MERRIFIELD!
The best Comic Singer in America!
(Late of Barnum's Museum, N. Y.)

☞ Price of admission, 25 cents.
Doors open at 7½. Performances commence at 7½ precisely.

ROBESON INSTITUTE.

THE second session of this Institution, as formerly under the supervision of Mr. J. C. McNair, commenced on the 30th Dec. last. The Trustees are happy in having secured the services of Miss Ellie McEachern, graduate of Floral College, as Assistant in the juvenile and female department.

Tuition—Greek, Latin, French, Drawing, Painting, and higher branches of Mathematics, per session, $12
English Grammar, Geography, &c. 9
Juvenile, 6

By order of the Trustees.
Jan'y 22, 1851. 56-3w

LAW NOTICE.

D. K. McRAE (late of Raleigh,) has located in Wilmington, and will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wayne and Duplin, and the Superior Courts of Sampson and Cumberland.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 56-4w

LIVERY STABLES.

THE citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally can be accommodated on reasonable terms with Horses, Buggies, and other vehicles, at such times as they may wish to hire, by applying to the subscriber, as he is now well prepared for the business. He will be much obliged to those wishing to hire to give him a call.

J. W. POWERS, Ag't.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-tf

LOST OR MISLAID,

A NOTE made by Daniel Clark, payable to me, for Forty Dollars, dated Jan'y 14, 1850, with a credit of Seven Dollars, paid a few days after. All persons are cautioned against trading for said note. The finder will please return said note to me. THOS. R. MURPHY.
Jan. 27, 1851. 57-1w

SAVAGE & MEARES,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
56-Y

E. S. HOBBS,

Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

TENDERS his services to the merchants, traders, farmers and others, in the interior, as a General Agent and Commission Merchant. He will forward with despatch all goods directed to his care; and will store and sell all articles of produce sent him, and make prompt returns. From an extensive acquaintance in the Western counties, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.
Jan'y 25, 1851. 56-3w

BLAKE'S
PATENT FIRE & WATER-PROOF
Paint or Artificial Slate.

THE subscribers have received direct from the Patentee, and shall continue to keep a constant supply on hand, BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, which they offer to the public at the lowest market price, at wholesale or retail.

JNO. H. & J. MARTINE,
Hay street.
Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.

We have examined with much interest specimens of Blake's Patent Fire-proof Paint, and of the raw article which forms its principal ingredient. The raw article is a kind of natural paste, as black as charcoal, found in large quantites in a stratum of rock, in the township of Sharon, near Akron, Ohio. As taken from the Mine, it is easily crushed with the finger, but on being exposed to the air a few days, it becomes as hard as slate, and in appearance very much resembles it. In preparing it for the painter, it is reduced to fine powder, and then mixed with oil in the same manner as white lead. It is then fit for use, and is applied with a brush like other paints. An analysis of the raw material, by Dr. Chilton, showed it to consist of Silicia, Alumina, protoxide of Iron, and Magnesia, with a small admixture of Lime and Carbon. Some of the peculiar excellencies of this Paint are, its durability, its being impenetrable by water, and its operating as a safeguard against fire. Just imagine a roof covered with an incombustible substance, not brittle like slate, but tough like leather, consisting of an entire sheet, spread over the whole roof or building, without a crack or a hole even for a nail, and you have an idea of what this new paint is, when applied to practical use. Other paints adhere only while the oil remains; when that disappears, the paint washes off. But not so with Blake's Paint; with that the oil combines chemically with the paste. For aught we can see to the contrary, it must last as long as the material to which it is applied. In some places in the West, shingles painted with this material are said to be used instead of slates. At any rate they would answer very well for that purpose. He has spent several years in perfecting the process by which the article has become what it is; and we cannot doubt that he will receive the reward of his labor.

LEFT me on the night of the 25th January, (without any known cause, and without any idea of where he has gone,) JOHN THAMES, an apprentice boy, about 17 years old. I will give Fifty Dollars for him, delivered to me, or Twenty-Five, if lodged in any Jail so that I may get him, or Twenty-Five Dollars for information and conviction of any person harboring or employing him.

A. A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 27, 1851. 56-3w

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RANAWAY from W. J. Buchanan of Johnston county, on the 8th of January, TWO NEGRO BOYS, Dan and Stephen. Dan is about 25 years of age, stout built, of dark complexion, and weighs about 175 lbs. Stephen is about 28 years of age, weighs 170 lbs. of yellow complexion, speaks very sl

Fayetteville Hotel,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THIS large and splendid building has now been in successful operation since May 1849. The bedding and furniture of all kinds is all new, and the rooms convenient and pleasant.

The table is always furnished with the best the market affords, aided by a fine veg-table garden.

Boarders, lodgers, and travellers, will find desirable accommodations and attentive servants.—No pains will be spared to give entire satisfaction.

Families can be provided with large, airy, front double rooms, conveniently and handsomely furnished.

An experience of 20 years will enable the lessee, she hopes, to give general satisfaction.

ANN BROWN.

June 1, 1850. 28tf

CARTHAGE HOTEL.

This well known House (formerly owned by Dr. S. C. Bruce,) is still kept open by the subscriber. Having been liberally patronized, and believing that the travel through Carthage will continue to increase, no pains or expense will be spared to make all necessary and suitable arrangements for the comfort of those who may give him a call. In a short time the House will be considerably enlarged; and several new Rooms will also be fitted up for the accomodation of those who may wish to spend a portion of the sickly season in this healthy and pleasant village.

Instead of holding out such *very encouraging inducements*, the subscriber would just say to all concerned, call and see for yourselves, and if you are not pleased with the treatment you receive, you can pass by next time.

RORT. McNABB.

Carthage, N. C., May 4, 1850. 18-tf

TEA! TEA!

BLACK AND GREEN TEAS.

Hyson,	Oolong,
Imperial,	Howqua,
Gunpowder,	English Breakfast,

All of good quality and some very superior. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 21, 1850. 42tf

BOOK BINDERY.

R. W. HARDIE has resumed the Book Binding business at the new Store next door to Mr. Beasley, Jeweller, where he will receive and execute binding in any style desired.

August 1. 27-tf

Corn, Peas, and Hay.

THE Subscriber has on hand and is constantly receiving, on consignment, a supply of the above articles, which may be purchased at the lowest market prices at the Office of the Henrietta Steamboat Company.

R. M. ORRELL.

April 8, 1850. 14tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock Wanted.

FOR particulars apply to

J. G. LASH, Salem, N. C.

May 10, 1849. 67-tf

LIFE INSURANCE.

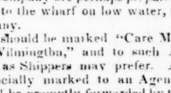
THE Undersigned has been appointed Agent of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, incorporated by the last Legislature, and already in successful operation, having, in about two months, issued nearly 100 Policies, with applications for a considerable additional number. Every member for life participates in the profits of the Company; and the annual premium for life membership, where it amounts to $30 or more, may be paid one-half in cash, and the other half in a note at 12 months.

Debtors' lives may be insured by creditors. A man may insure his own life for the exclusive benefit of his family. The lives of slaves may be insured.

This system is rapidly growing into favor, all over the civilized world. It is one by which a family, for a small sum annually, may be provided for, after the death of its head, on whose exertions they may have been dependent for a support. It is a good investment of money, even if one should live long after taking out a Life Policy. Explanatory pamphlets, and the necessary blanks, furnished on application. E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, June 1850. 7-2

MERCHANTS' STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



Fayetteville and Wilmington.

Steamer ROWAN,
" WM. B. MEARES.
Lighter ODD FELLOW,
" MIKE CRONLY,
" BEN BERRY,
" READY MONEY.

THIS Line of Boats is still in successful operation on the Cape Fear River, and continues to offer as many facilities to the shipping public as any other line.

Persons patronizing this Line may rest assured that their Goods will be brought up with despatch, and at the very lowest rates of freight.

From the number and construction of their Boats, this Company are perhaps prepared to bring more Goods to the wharf on low water, than any other Company.

Packages should be marked "Care Merchants' Company, Wilmington," and to such Agents in Fayetteville as Shippers may prefer. All packages not specially marked to an Agent in Fayetteville will be promptly forwarded by the Agent of this Company, at the usual rates.

E. J. LILLY, President.
JOHN WADDILL, Jr.,
Agent at Fayetteville.
JOHN BANKS,
Agent at Wilmington.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1850. 8-tf

N. B. The Agent at Fayetteville guarantees to the Shippers by the Merchants' Line, that but half rates shall be paid on Drayage to Warehouses on the wharf. JOHN WADDILL, Jr.

Hotchkiss's Vertical Water Wheel.

THERE are several hundred of these Wheels in operation in different counties in North Carolina. For proof of their great advantages over the common flutter wheel, or any other wheels now in use for saw mills, we confidently refer to those who have applied them to their mills. We can recommend them particularly for their superiority in cases of a low head of water, or back water.

We still keep a supply of Wheels, suitable for different heads of water, at Wilmington, Newbern, Washington, Edenton, and Fayetteville.—The wheels may also be had of E. A. Brevard, Lincolnton, and Uriah Wells, Petersburg, Va.

Persons wishing to obtain the right to use the wheels, will be served on application to D. McNeill & Co., Fayetteville, N. C.

D. McNEILL.
A. A. McKETHAN.
D. J. McALISTER.

Feb'y 22, 1849. 56tf

Dr. D. Dowdle's CELEBRATED AND UNSURPASSED *Pain-Destroyer,* AND HEALING EXTRACT,

A PLEASANT, safe and certain Remedy for Burns, Quinsey, Head Ache, Ear-Ache, Wounds, Diarrhœa, Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Bruises, Croup, Ague in the Face, Cuts, Colic, Pains in the Side, Back, Neck, Chest, Shoulders, and all internal and external Pains and Soreness.

Ask for a Pamphlet and satisfy yourself. Warranted to give satisfaction.

Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ For sale by J. H. Martine, No. 138 Sixth Avenue, New York.

By J. H. & J. Martine, General Agents for the Southern States, Fayetteville, N. C.

By Brown & Elliott, Salisbury, N. C.
By J. W. Powell, Leesville, Robeson county.
By R. W. Gaddon, Gold Hill, Moore county.
By A. W. Jones, Farmington, ditto.

Feb'y 10, 1849. 54tf

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust, executed by William Lander, I shall offer for sale at the Court House in Fayetteville, on Monday the 10th February, 1851, (it being the first day of the Special Term of the Superior Court for Cumberland County,)

TWO TRACTS OF LAND:

The first lying on the West side of Cear Fear River, about sixteen miles from town, adjoining the lands of John C. Williams and the late John McNeill, containing about One Hundred Acres.

The second, situate on the North-East side of Cape Fear, on the main road leading to Raleigh, about one mile South of Averasborough, adjoining the land now owned by Mr. Parker and others, and containing about Fifty Acres.

Col. McCormick, who has lately surveyed the land, will attend at the sale, and will give every information respecting its situation and quality.

JOHN D. ECCLES, Trustee.

January 13, 1851. 54-4w

$25 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery, either to me or in jail, of my man BILL, known about town as Billy McNeill. Said boy is in the neighborhood of town.

R. M. ORRELL.

Nov. 11, 1850. 45tf

FISH.

15 BBLS. NEW MACKEREL.
27 Bbls fresh Mullets, a splendid article.
Just received and for sale by
COOK & TAYLOR.

Dec. 17, 1850. 50-tf

NEW BOOKS.

THE American Almanac for 1851; Harper's new monthly Magazine; the International Magazine; David Copperfield, by Dickens, complete; the Green Hand; the Poetry of Science, by Hunt; Earth and Man, from the French of Arnold Guyot; Man Primeval, by Jno. Harris, D. D.; the Pre-Adamite Earth, by do; Explanation of the Book of Common Prayer; American Education, by Mansfield; A Pastor's Sketches, by Spencer; Evenings at Donaldson Manor; &c., &c.

Just received and for sale by
E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers have received lately from New York,

A LARGE AND GENERAL STOCK OF

GOODS,

For the Town and Country Trade, comprising an assortment seldom found at one place, which are offered for sale at wholesale or retail, for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

10 hhds. Cuba and N. O. SUGARS,
20 bbls. and boxes refined and loaf Sugars,
100 bags Coffee, Rio, Java, Laguira, Manilla and Cape,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 ditto wrought ditto,
Cut and wrought Spikes,
10 hhds Molasses,
50 kegs white Lead,
15 boxes Starch,
15 ditto and kegs Saleratus,
10 box-s Collins' Axes,
20 ditto assorted Candy,
20 qr. casks assorted Wines,
10 pieces Carpeting and Canton Matting,
120 Demijohns,
Pure and Imitation Brandy, Champagne Wine, London Porter, Spices of all kinds, Hyson and Imperial Teas, Logwood, Sumff, Indigo, Madder, Olive and Castor Oil, Essences, Cologne, fine and common Soap, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass; in fact, almost every article in the Grocery line.

—ALSO—

A heavy Stock of

Hardware and Cutlery.

500 doz. Knives and Forks, sets fine table Cutlery, 500 doz pocket and pen Knives, Pad Locks, Rim Locks, Scissors, Razors, Hatchets, Hammers, fire Fenders, Shovels and Tongs, brass Andirons, all kinds of Castings, log and trace Chains, Grid Irons, Fry Pans, porcelain lined and brass Kettles, a stock of house-furnishing articles, &c. &c.

India Rubber Goods, viz:

Whips, Blankets, Leggins, Travelling Bags, &c. &c.

Wood Ware.

Brass and Iron bound Pails, Brooms, Brushes, Dusters, bed Cords, Lines, &c. Also, 15 dozen Violins.

—ALSO—

A complete assortment of

Crockery, Glass & Britannia Ware.

China, Granite and Liverpool dinner and tea Sets, china and glass Bowls, glass Pitchers, cut, pressed and plain Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Goblets and Salt Cellars, with a variety of fancy Glassware, Britannia coffee and tea Pots, sugar Bowls, cream Jugs, Cups, Castors, Candlesticks, Ladles, tea and table Spoons, and Services for Communion Table; a few Lard Lamps and Girandoles.

The Subscribers have also their usual Stock of DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING.

The public are invited to examine our Stock, exceeding in variety any before offered in this place.

—ALSO—

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT.
1200 Bushels Alum do.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

August 17, 1850. 33-tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnish, &c.

SAMUEL J. HINSDALE

Offers for sale an extensive assortment of GOODS, among which are the following:

Opium,	White Lead,	Sal Eratus,
Camphor,	Linseed Oil,	Mustard,
Castor Oil,	Whale Oil,	Spice,
Alcohol,	Sperm Oil,	Nutmegs,
Sulphur,	Train Oil,	Pepper,
Aloes,	Sweet Oil,	Hops,
Magnesia,	Neatsfoot Oil,	Indigo,
Rhubarb,	Copal Varnish,	Madder,
Morphine,	Leather Varnish,	Saltpetre,
Quinine,	Japan Varnish,	Ginger,
Cream Tartar,	Window Glass,	Glue,
Sal Soda,	Putty,	Annato,
Castile Soap,	Pumice Stone,	Cloves,
Super carb Soda,	Chrome green,	Mace,
Epsom Salts,	Chrome yellow,	Burning fluid,
Sponge,	Lamp Black,	Alum,
Ipecac,	Patent Black,	Oxalic Acid,
Sarsaparilla,	Terra de Sienna,	White brick,
Kreosote,	Umber,	Tripoli,
Borax,	Litharge,	Wash Brushes,
Arrowroot,	Black Lead,	Paint Brushes,
Isinglass,	Red Lead,	Varnish "
Gum Arabic,	Patent Dryer,	Scrubbing "
Gum Myrrh,	Whiting,	Shoe "
Capsicum,	French Yellow,	Tooth "
Lobelia,	Yellow Ochre,	Hair "
Plasters,	Venetian Red,	Logwood,
Liquorice,	Spanish Brown,	Red wood,
Chloroform,	Prussian Blue,	Black Ink,
Jujube Paste,	Sand-paper,	Opodeldoc,
Copperas,	Starch,	&c. &c.

With a general assortment of Medicines; Chemicals of all kinds; French and English perfumery and soaps; with a full assortment of all the leading Patent Medicines now in use.

Orders from the country promptly attended to, and goods carefully packed.

The subscriber feels assured that he can meet the wishes of the purchaser in regard to quality and price. S. J. HINSDALE.

Druggist.

Oct. 12, 1850. 42-tf

$100 REWARD!

RANAWAY from Angus Morrison of Moore county, about the 1st of April, a slave by the name of HENRY, about 25 years old. He is nearly a white man, about 6 feet high, dark ash colored hair, his eyes inclined to be blue, his nose a little Roman. He has a dark heavy beard, and formerly wore whiskers, but cut them off before he left. He is no doubt attempting to pass himself off as a white man. Said Boy now belongs to J. & N. Smitherman.

We will give One Hundred Dollars reward for the apprehension and confinement of Henry in any Jail, so that we get him.

J. & N. SMITHERMAN.

Randolph county, N. C., Nov. 1, 1850. 44-6m

COMMON SCHOOLS.

A QUORUM of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools having failed to assemble on the 2d instant, no business could be transacted.

A meeting is requested on the 11th day of February next, at 11 o'clock, at the County Court Office.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW, Ch'n.

Jan'y 3, 1851. 53-4w

Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN qualified to teach the English, Latin and Greek Languages, will find a situation with a liberal salary, on application to John C. Smith and Brothers, 20 miles North of Fayetteville, or by letter addressed to Fayetteville.

Jan'y 1, 1851. 53tf

$50 REWARD.

BROKE Jail in Pittsborough, Chatham county, on Sunday night, the 8th inst., a man by the name of Aaron Malone. Said Malone is about 21 years of age, about six feet high, light hair, and will weigh about one hundred and seventy-five or eighty pounds.

I will give the above reward of Fifty Dollars for his delivery to me in Pittsborough, or Twenty Five Dollars for his confinement in any jail in the State so that I can get him again.

S. L. RIDDLE, Jailer.

Pittsborough, Dec. 12, 1850. 51-tfM

[Price adv. $3 25.]

NEW GOODS.

W. McINTYRE is now opening a general assortment of imported and domestic DRY GOODS; Floor and Furniture Oil Cloth; Wall and Window Paper; Hats, Caps, and Shoes; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,
Nov. 12, 1850. 45-3m

FALL, 1850.

JAMES KYLE

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter supply of DRY GOODS, among which are—

Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres.
Sattinets and Merino Cassimeres.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Vestings, well assorted.
Black and colored Silks.
French and English Merinos.
Ditto ditto Muslin-de-Laines.
Alpacas, well assorted.
2500 pieces Calico.
Dom-stics, 3-4 to 10-4 bleach'd and brown.
Irish Linens, Lawns, and Diapers.
Merino Long and Square Shawls.
Plaid and other Woollen ditto.
Anker Bolting Cloths, at reduced prices.

With many other Goods, all of which being purchased for Cash by the Package, will be offered by wholesale or retail at very low prices.

July 3, 1850. 36tf

New

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, to which he would call the attention of his friends and the public generally. Among his assortment may be found the latest styles of Gentlemen's Moleskin, Nutria, Silk, Brush, and Coney HATS.

ALSO, a full and complete supply of Gentlemen's, Youth's, Boys', Children's and Infant's Fur, Cloth, Plush, Silk, Velvet, and in fact all kinds that are usually found in this market, of all styles, qualities and prices, which will be sold ☞ *cheap for Cash.* ☜

Also, Mexican, California, Buena Vista and Congress Hats, both Fur and Wool, for Men, Youths', and Boys. Also, a neat and pretty soft Hat for small children, trimmed in fancy style. Call soon.

—ALSO—

A general assortment of Gentlemen's, Ladies', Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infant's BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞ To all such as may wish to purchase goods in his line, he would say please call and examine for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere, as I am disposed to sell *Cheap, Cheap for Cash.*

JOHN C. THOMSON,
Market Square.

August 29, 1850. 35-tf

FAMILY GROCERY.

WM. R. LOVE has opened a Family Grocery on South side of Person street, near the Market square, where persons can be accommodated with small quantities. His Groceries were recently purchased in New York, and are of the best quality.

Sept. 16, 1850. 37-tf

New Establishment,

For the Manufacture of Tin Ware.

THE Subscribers have formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the Tin and Sheet Iron Business, three doors below Mr. S. J. Hinsdale's, where they intend to manufacture Tin Ware of every description, which will be offered for sale at as low prices as any Establishment in the State.

Country Merchants or others wishing to buy to sell again, would do well to give them a call, as they are confident that they can suit them in quality and price. They have now on hand of their own manufacture, a supply of superior Bakers, which are highly recommended by all who have used them.

☞ JOBBING of all kinds, such as making Factory Cans, repairing Factory Drums, also Roofing, Guttering, Mending, &c. &c., faithfully executed with despatch and at moderate prices.

GURDON F. WEBSTER.
WM. W. FRIZELL.

Fayetteville, Sept. 14, 1850. 17tf

Security, Stability and Perpetuity.

Mutual Life Insurance Company, OF NEW YORK.

No. 35 WALL STREET.

A MILLION OF DOLLARS securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on real estate in this city and Brooklyn, and stocks of the State and City of New York and United States Government.

All the Profits are divided among the Insured.

The Company declared a dividend of profits of fifty-two per cent. on all existing policies on the 31st of January, 1848.

Persons may effect insurance on their own lives and the lives of others.

A married woman can insure the life of her husband, the benefits of which are secured by law for the exclusive use of herself or children.

Clergymen and all others dependent upon salaries or their daily earnings are specially invited to avail themselves of a resource whereby their surviving families may be secured from the evils of penury.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Pamphlets explanatory of the principles of Mutual Life Insurance, and illustrating its advantages, with forms of application, may be obtained at the office of the Company, 35 Wall-street, or of any of its agents.

TRUSTEES.

Jos. B Collins,	John V. L. Pruyn,
Wm. Moore,	Wm. J. Hyslop,
Fred. Whittlesey,	Zebedee Cook,
R. H. McCurdy,	Charles Ely,
Jona. Miller,	Fred. S. Winston,
John C. Cruger,	David A. Comstock,
C. W. Faber,	Walter Joy,
Robert Schuyler,	John P. Yelverton,
Alfred Pell,	James Chambers,
Theo. Sedgwick,	David C. Colden,
Joseph Tuckerman,	Stacy B. Collins,
Alfred Edwards,	Moses H. Grinnell,
John H. Swift,	Wm. Betts,
Wm. J. Bunker,	John Wadsworth,
Joseph Blunt,	Eugene Dutilh,
S. M. Cornell,	Isaac G. Pearson,
Francis S. Lathrop,	Gouv. M. Wilkins,
Henry Wells,	John C. Thatcher.

JOSEPH B. COLLINS, *President.*
CHARLES GILL, *Actuary.*
ISAAC ABBATT, *Secretary.*
JOHN M. ROSE, *Agent.*

Aug. 26, 1850. 34-tf

D. & W. McLAURIN

HAVE received, and are receiving, for the Fall and Winter trade: fine Wool-dyed bl'k, brown, olive, green, and blue Cloths; Cassimeres; Jeans; Sattinets; Kerseys, Blankets; Hats; Bonnets; Shoes; Umbrellas, &c.; with a general variety of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, which we request purchasers to examine, being confident that our prices will be perfectly satisfactory.

Sept. 24, 1850. 38-tf

New Books and Stationary.

THE Subscribers have received a large portion of their recently purchased stock of BOOKS & STATIONARY, which they will sell as heretofore on the most reasonable terms.—Many articles, particularly Papers and Blank Books, at unusually low prices. School, Law, Medical, Historical, and Miscellaneous Books, generally, at or under the Northern Trade prices

Oct. 21. E. J. HALE & SON.

Hall, Sackett & Co.,

(OF ROME,)

WOULD call the attention of the public to their large and splendid stock of

GOODS,

Containing almost every article used by the people of this section of country, and consists in the DRY GOODS line, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Sattinets, Drab d'Ete, Kentucky Jeans, Vestings, brown, col'd and plain Linens, Muslins and Lawns, English and American Calicoes, cotton, silk, and linen Hdkfs., Hosiery, Gloves, Cambricks, Laces, Edgings, Artificials, wreaths, bouquets, &c. a large assortment, Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, latest styles, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, in every variety, Panama, Leghorn, Palm Leaf, Fur and Wool Hats, Bridles, Martingales, Saddles, Saddle Bags, Head Stalls, Reins, Collars, Hames, wagon, buggy and riding Whips, Trunks, &c. &c.

In the HARDWARE line, we have an endless variety, consisting in part of Knives and Forks, Pocket Knives, and cutlery of all kinds, Broad Axes, Chopping Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Hoes, Saws, Screws, Hinges, Augurs, Files, Locks of all kinds, Guns, Pistols, Planes and Plane Irons, Cart and Wagon Boxes, Trace, Halter and Log Chains, Castings for Plough, No. 10, 11, 50 and 60, Ploughs, Corn Shellers and Straw Cutters, Fixtures for Chain Pumps complete, &c. &c.

In the GROCERY line, we have Alum and Sack Salt, brown, clarified and crushed Sugars, of all qualities, Rio and Java Coffee, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, &c.

Iron, Steel, wrought and cut Nails, heavy and slight Pot Ware, a large assortment, Tin Ware of Ward's manufacture, and at his prices.

A general assortment of Crockery,
Drugs and Medicines,
Blacksmith's and Cooper's Tools,
Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, by the bale, at manufacturers prices.

In fact, our Stock is the largest and most complete ever offered on the East side of the Cape Fear, which we offer to punctual customers on reasonable terms. We would request all wishing to purchase, to give us a call and examine our stock, as we are determined to sell low.

Country Merchants are particularly requested to give our stock an examination, as we are satisfied no house in the County can furnish a more general assortment to select from.

HALL, SACKETT & CO. of Rome,
Cumberland County.

April 1850. 17-tf

NEW GOODS.

OUR FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware,

&c. &c., is now come to hand, and is ready for sale. Our stock is large and well worthy the attention of those wishing to purchase.

We will barter for any kind of Country Produce.

COOK & TAYLOR.

Sept. 2, 1850. 35tf

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

THE Subscriber will be upon the wharves in Wilmington the 1st of October next, at the solicitation and encouragement of his friends to enter upon the business of general agent for the sale of all kinds of country produce on commission; as follows: Timber, Staves, Shingles, Corn, Spirits Turpentine, Rosin, &c. Also Negroes; having had experience in that business, he flatters himself that he can be of advantage to those who may sell to or through him. Being so well (and he hopes favorably) known throughout the Wilmington District of country, he gives no particular reference, but merely challenges a trial; he will have hands of his own in attendance with him for the dispatch of business, he only adds that he will commence under favorable circumstances, ever having claimed to be an honest dealer and faithful to his trust; responsible for anything that he may undertake. In saying this he believes his acquaintances will sustain him, and he asks a share of patronage. Every effort to please, will be made.

J. J. McDUGALD.

September 7, 1850. 36-tMar

Tin & Sheet-Iron Ware MANUFACTORY.

At Wholesale and Retail.

F. T. Ward's

OLD established Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware Manufactory, is removed to the South-East Corner of Market Square, ready with the necessary machinery and materials for making

FACTORY DRUMS & CANS,

and to do all kind of work for Factories.

Also, ROOFING, GUTTERING, and all kinds of JOBBING, done on short notice, and by experienced workmen.

A constant supply of TIN kept on hand, at Wholesale and Retail. Country Merchants and Pedlars can be supplied at the very lowest prices.

F. T. WARD, Agent.

Sept. 28, 1850. 39-y

To Cotton & Woollen Manufacturers.

THE Subscribers have for sale a general assortment of FINDINGS, to which they would respectfully call attention.

A constant supply of the following Articles always on hand:

J. & L. Woodcock's superior Machine Cards.

Shearing Machines.—Parson's, Howard's, Curtis's, Davidson & Park's, Daniel's.

Various Machines.—Parkhurst's Patent Burring Machines, Brushing Machines, Kellogg's Patent Wool Pickers, Cotton Whippers or Willows, Water Wheel Regulators, Cloth Winders, Flock Cutters, Bobbin Machines, Quadrants and Reels, Bacon's Patent Cotton Pickers, Hardwaste Pickers, Waste Cleaners.

Sundry Articles.—Holbrook's Patent Riveted Pickers, Revolving Temples, Jaw & Wooden Temples, Superior Picker Leather, do. Lace do., do. Hand do., do. Bridle do., Stretched Leather Belting, Leather Belting, Roller Cloth, Washer do., Sheep Roller Skins, Calf do. do., Spindle Banding, Loom Cord, Baling Twine, Packing Rope, Tape, all colors, Shuttles, all kinds and sizes, Tenter Hooks, Tack Hammers, Wood Screws, Roving Guides, Mule Spindles, Steel Punches, Skewers, Cutting Nippers, Ring Travellers, Dust Brushes, Flocking do., Card Tacks and Pliers, Comb Plate, Card Cleaners, Shuttle Eyes, Nuts and Washers, Rivets and Burs, Screw Drivers, Roller Buckles, Glass Creel Steps, Spindle Steps, Fuller's Jacks, Factory Lamps, Worsted Harness, Cotton do., Steel and Cane Reeds, Woollen Bobbins, Throstle Bobbins, Speeder Bobbins, Spools, all kinds, Books on Dyeing, Tassels, Heddle Mails, Mule Banding, Belt Awls, Emery, Vat Nets, Cloth Hooks, Press Papers and Plates, Paper Fenders, Ring Travellers, French Teasels, American do.

☞ Together with Second-hand Machinery in great variety.

Refer for quality of Cards and articles generally, to F. & H. Fries, Salem, N. C.; L. D. Childs & Co., Lincolnton, N. C.; A. Jenks, Esq., Builder of Machinery, Bridesburg, Pa.; and to Manufacturers generally in Philadelphia and its vicinity.

THURLO HUGHES & CO.,
11 North 5th St., Philadelphia.

Sept. 26, 1850. 39-y

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE are now receiving our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting of a very general and well selected Stock,

IN ALL LINES,

which we are offering on our usual terms.

☞ All sorts of Produce purchased; and we attend as usual to the Forwarding Business.

J. & T. WADDILL, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Nov. 25, 1850. 47tf

FOR SALE,

12 Wm. Rowland's Extra thick mill and cross-cut SAWS, 6 and 6½ feet.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

FOR SALE,

At the lowest Market Prices,

40 HHDS. New Crop MOLASSES,
1200 sacks Salt,
5000 bushels Alum Salt,
9000 lbs. Cotton Yarn,
Osnaburgs and brown Sheetings,

With a general stock of articles in the Grocery line.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS.

Fayetteville, Feb. 15, 1850.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

THE Subscribers have just received their Stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, embracing a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Shoes and Boots, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

We invite our friends and the public generally to call and examine our Stock for themselves. We think we can suit them in styles and prices.

North-West corner Market Square, Green st.

AREY & SHEMWELL.

Sept 30, 1850. 39tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just returned from the North, and is now opening, one door West of Mr. E. Glover's Jewelry Establishment, and nearly opposite the Fayetteville Hotel,

A New Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Among which may be found a general variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's fashionable Dress Goods and Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Umbrellas,

To which he respectfully invites the early attention of the Ladies and Gentlemen of both town and country.

J. M. WILLIAMS.

Sept. 23, 1850. 38tf

Shirt Establishment.

ONE of the most extensive in the United States, No. 179 Baltimore st., where 500 persons are employed, and a stock of 1000 dozen of Shirts always on hand; style and qualities suitable for all parts of the Union. Merchants and others visiting Baltimore are invited to call and examine the largest and best assortment of SHIRTS that has ever been offered in this city, consisting of all sizes and qualities, for Men and Boys, which, for style and workmanship, cannot be surpassed. More than usual effort has been made to render the assortment of SHIRTS, COLLARS, LINEN AND COTTON DRAWERS complete and desirable in every respect.

T. W. BETTON,
[12-ypd] 179 Baltimore st., near Light.

LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers his PLANTATION for sale, containing 500 acres, one hundred and fifty of which are cleared and in a high state of cultivation. The Farm is beautifully situated, with a neat Dwelling House, with four upright rooms with a fireplace attached to each, and all necessary out-houses. Also, a Gin and Cotton Press. This land is of the best Cotton lands in the Eastern part of North Carolina; well watered, and as healthy a situation as can be found, as there has never been a case of fever on it. The Stand is one of the best in Robeson county for a Store,—there having been one on it occasionally for the last 30 years. I will exchange the lands for young Negroes; or any person wishing to buy may have them for less than their valued proceeds for two years.

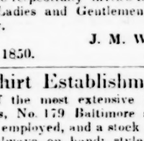
I have also another Plantation, two miles from the above, containing 878 acres, with about two hundred cleared, which is fine cotton land; very healthy, well watered, and very fairly timbered. These lands will be sold at a very great bargain; come quick or you lose it!

For particulars, I refer to Malcolm Purcell and W. C. McNeill, near Floral College; Col. A. S. McKay and J. H. McRae, Richmond county.

ZACHARIAH FULMORE.

Alfordsville, Robeson county,
Sept. 12, 1850. 37tf

Marble Factory.



By GEO. LAUDER.

TWO DOORS ABOVE HAIGH & SON'S STORE,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 20, 1850. 103-1yp

Cabinet Furniture, Chairs, &c.

THE Subscriber is receiving a large assortment in his line, selected by himself in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, which, together with his own manufacture, makes his Stock very complete, consisting of

Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Wash Stands, Bureaus, Looking Glasses, Side Boards, Secretaries, &c. &c.

All of which will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers.

JOHN W. BAKER.

Sept. 30, 1848. 35tf

A. A. McKETHAN

STILL continues to carry on the CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its branches, at the OLD STAND. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to give entire satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He has on hand a very fine assortment of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Rockaways, and Sulkeys,

Finished, and a very large assortment of Work partly finished, which, for elegance of shape and finish, will compare with any other work.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine the work, as he is determined to sell low for cash, or notes on short time.

☞ All work warranted for twelve months, and repaired free of charge, should it fail by bad workmanship or material.

☞ Repairing faithfully executed at short notice, on very reasonable terms.

Fayetteville, Jan. 14, 1850

FOR SALE,

40 Bbls. Northern Superfine Flour, known to be a superior article.

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Nov. 19, 1850. 46-tf

MUSIC BOOKS.

CARMINA SACRA; Boston Academy; Christian Melodies; Bradbury's Sabbath School Melodies; Bradbury's Alpine Glee Singer; The Christian Minstrel; The Harmonist; The Southern Harmony; Instruction Book for the Spanish Guitar; Mason's Sacred Harp, &c., &c., just rec'd by

E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec. 16, 1850.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving a portion of their SECOND importation of GOODS this Season,—*Dry Goods, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass, &c.* Particulars hereafter.

—ALSO—

3000 yds. assorted Carpeting.

S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

Oct. 28. 43-tf

CHARLES BANKS,

Confectioner,

GREEN STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Fresh, pure, Candies, constantly supplied.

June 1850. 23tf

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 15, 1850.

J. WILKINSON & CO.,

Confectionary, Fruit, Nuts, Toys, Fancy Articles, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Market Street, Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

June 11, 1848. 19-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

General Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.,

AND

AGENT FOR THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of New Jersey,

CAPITAL OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

☞ Liberal Cash Advances on Consignments to me or to my friends in New York.

Oct. 9, 1850. 41-y

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1850. 7tf

J. E. TOOMER,

COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

Refer to
H. Branson & Son, } Fayetteville, N. C.
A. A. McKethan,
Feb'y 2, 1850. 5-y

GEORGE ELLIOT,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

AND

Agent for the sale of Timber, Lumber, &c.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Refer to Henry Elliot, Esq.,
Jona. Evans, Esq. } Cumberland Co.
Rev. E. McNair,
Jan. 1, 1850. 20-tf

LAWRENCE & COMPANY'S Patent Improved Flesh Gloves and Straps,

For producing a healthy state of the system by Friction.

THE great value of the Horse-hair Renovator as a therapeutic agent, when applied to the human body, is well known to every one who has paid the least attention to the importance of a healthy action of the Skin. For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Oct. 1, 1850. 39tf

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber will pay Cash for all likely young NEGROES, male and female, from the age of 8 to 25 years. He may be seen at any time at the Fayetteville Hotel.

SHERMAN JOHNSON.

Nov. 18, 1850. 46-tf

PROTECTION INSURANCE COMPANY,

(FIRE AND MARINE,)

Hartford, State of Connecticut.

D. W. CLARK, Pres't.—WM. CONNER, Sec'y.

Insures on terms as favorable as any other Company.

APPLICATIONS for Risks may be made to GURDON DEMING, Agent of the Company at Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan. 19, 1850. 3tf

LESSONS IN MUSIC.

L. H. WHITAKER would respectfully inform the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity that he has again commenced giving Lessons on the Piano Forte. He returns his thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and humbly solicits a continuance of the same. All pains shall be taken for the advancement of his pupils.

Instruction also given on the Guitar.

Pianos tuned and repaired in the best manner.

L. H. WHITAKER.

Aug. 24, 1850. 34-tf

DENTISTRY.

S. S. GILCHRIST, Dental Surgeon,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that he has taken an office in the Fayetteville Hotel, where he is prepared to perform all operations in his profession, and would be pleased to wait on all who may favor him with a call. All work warranted.

Oct. 27, 1849. 91tf

Carriage Manufactory.

THE Subscriber having taken the Establishment of the late A. C. Simpson, (situated opposite W. McIntyre's Store,) intends carrying on the

Carriage Manufacturing Business

In all its various branches, and would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Having had considerable experience in the business, and having been employed in some of the most extensive Establishments in New York and New Jersey, he flatters himself that he can give general satisfaction.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material the surrounding country affords, and by experienced workmen; and should any of it fail, either in material or workmanship, in twelve months from the time of its delivery, he will repair it free of charge.